VISTA GRANDE | CROCKER TRACT

COLMA RECORD

HILLCREST | MISSION TRACT

BY J. L. BROWN — COLMA, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911. — VOL. 2. NO. 41.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF HAPPENINGS IN NORTH END TOWNS

What Your Neighbors Have Been Doing During the Past Week.

Interesting Events in This Part of San Mateo County Reviewed in Terse Paragraphs.

Sept. 7, 1909, bonds were voted for Colma Lighting District.

493 DAYS
And no lights yet.

Miss Frances Woolsey, though improving, is still quite ill.

Chickens and Geese For Sale—Apply to H. Strum. 530 Mission Road, Vista Grande.

Mrs. Sophia Phibig and daughter, Elaine, of Sacramento, are visiting Mrs. Hurd.

Protect yourselves and your interests in every way by boosting Incorporation.

Mrs. Richard Harris and daughter, Mrs. J. L. Brown, made a business trip to Oakland Tuesday.

Colma Circle will give a Grand Masque Carnival at Colma Hall, Saturday evening January 28th.

Mrs. John Murphy and child, of Pizmo, is here on a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. J. Spring.

Dr. B. H. Baumeister has moved to his office in his new residence (the Stork Nest), 263 29th street, above the bridge. 43*

W. H. Keen, 835 Garden St., Vista Grande, has purchased, through the T. J. Mullins agency, two fine lots in Crocker Tract.

El Carmelo Parlor, 181, N. D. G. W., will give their first grand anniversary ball at Colma Hall, Saturday evening, February 25, 1911.

Colma Hall saloon was again broken into Monday night and the slot machines rifled of their contents, amounting to about $7.50.

As the law provides, the Vista Grande Postoffice hours will on and after January 1, 1911, be from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 10 a. m.

Supervisor Casey's efficient road work on the hill is manifest in the improved condition of the hill with regards to lack of mud at present, that is so different from former muddy spells.

The social given by Vista Grande Circle, 253, Tuesday evening, was an enjoyable affair. The $5 gold piece was raffled with dice and won by Mrs. B. Blumaneau of 1967 Oak street, San Francisco.

A grand masque ball will be given by the Vista Grande Volunteer Fire Department, Co. No. 1, at Knowles' Hall, Saturday evening, January 21, 1911. Union music. Tickets, 50 cents. Ladies free.

All good things are caused by the Record. For instance, the copious rains during the week that have so filled the farmers and gardeners with joy, are the direct result of the Record's influence with the weather clerk.

Chas. P. Lambert, the monumental worker, is an expert at his profession and makes a specialty of letter-cutting on monuments in cemeteries—gilded if desired. Shop and residence near Mt. Olivet and the Italian cemeteries.*

The Record job printing department is quite busy at present. First-class work and guaranteed to be right, are points that are appreciated by live people, even if it does cost a few cents more than some city scab shop will do it for.

Dr. Rowland is now comfortably settled in his most convenient new quarters, 15 Wellington avenue, Crocker Tract. His new arrangements afford him the convenience of a nurse. His hours are from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone, day or night, Mission 4978. *

Francis Clyde, the 13-year-old son of Robt. Carroll, who died at their home in South San Francisco, on Wednesday of last week, had been ill for a long time and a great sufferer. He was a boy of beautiful character and was loved by all who knew him. The funeral took place Friday. Interment at Holy Cross.

Justice Demands Home Patronage.

The Record believes in fair treatment and deserves fair treatment. Dances and entertainments that have their printing done in the city should get their patronage from the city. Such grafts are not fair to our people when all profits go to city concerns.

The Record has always maintained that it is the duty of people living out here to patronize our business houses for the reason that their success means the general betterment of the community, a thing that all loyal citizens are interested in. If an entertainment of any nature is being arranged, our business people are the first ones to be solicited for assistance and it is often a fact that the solicitors never patronize their home business, but go to the city and trade with people who would actually laugh at them if they were asked to buy a ticket or give two bits to a charitable entertainment out here. It is not quite consistent either, for people who get up dances or entertainments, to have their printing done in the city and expect the people to patronize their grafts, when the local newspaper, **the most potent factor in any community for its upbuilding**, is completely ignored, save, in some cases, the solicitation of the editor to buy a rat-printed ticket and a request to give the affair a big free write-up.

The Knickerbocker Whist Club was entertained Wednesday by Mrs. Simmons at T. B. Reese's, 144 Manchester. First prizes, Mrs. Antone Sturla and Pat Taylor; second, Mrs. Ellis C. Johnson and J. L. Brown. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Smith, January 25th.

Judge Johnson seems well fitted for his new position and one would imagine he had long experience in the administration of judicial affairs. Justice is doled out without fear or favoritism, and because of his careful investigations all his cases are filled with interest.

The Mission County Line Improvement Club, of the West End Homestead, is composed of an enterprising bunch, who go after and get things they need. Last Sunday they succeeded in connecting that tract with Spring Valley mains, so that the water problem is solved effectually.

Ocean View Furniture Company, 2926 San Jose Avenue, Ocean View.—The Best Credit System on the Pacific Coast. Leave your patronage in your own town and trade where you are sure of honest treatment and a fair, square deal. Furniture of all kinds bought and sold. **J. J. Payne, Manager.** Phone Mission 7897. *

The Crocker Tract Improvement Club met last Monday evening and held its annual election, resulting as follows: President, T. Sheehan; vice-president, C. H. Langley; secretary, N. McDonald; treasurer, R. S. K. MacMillen; sergeant at arms, W. Mathias. Next Monday evening the Ladies' Auxiliary will elect its corps of officers.

Jim Casey's new market at Colma is certainly a model in every particular and superior to any other market in San Mateo county. Every convenience has been looked after and the coolers are of the most improved design. Besides the stock of first-class, Government inspected meats, there is a department added of fruits and vegetables, so that the good people of Colma have all the advantages of a first-class city marketing place.

Grand Souvenir Play takes place Saturday evening, January 14th, at Ryan's Hall, Vista Grande, under the management of Mrs. Bode. Come, see and hear the flowers singing; they all grow in this vicinity. Your dolls, drums, sleds, captains and tin soldiers will walk on legs, willing to "strike from the earth" all children who destroy their playthings. A human Christmas tree, consisting of 26 dolls. Come and have a good laugh. A social dance will follow all. The Grandview Amateur Band will furnish the music. Admission 25 cents.

To Abolish Death Penalty.

Sacramento.—The death penalty will no longer be imposed upon murderers, train-wreckers or any other criminals subject to capital punishment in California, if the bills introduced in the Senate by Thompson and in the Assembly by Cattell carry.

San Jose.—As two men were walking on one of the railroad tracks between Santa Clara and this city they stepped from one track to another, not seeing a train behind them. Joseph Leal was instantly killed, but the other man escaped.

INCORPORATION

TO THE SUPERVISORS

Next Monday, January 16, 1911, The Petition Will Be Presented.

Public Meeting To Be Held At 10 o'clock Next Sunday Morning---Everybody Invited. Favorable Sentiment Growing.

The petition for the incorporation of Daly City will be presented to the Supervisors next Monday by Messrs. Talbott, Butler, Mullins and others, and it is fully expected that the Supervisors will heed the will of the people and submit the question to a vote of the qualified electors within the boundaries of the proposed municipality.

Then the campaign of education will be continued, and every possible means will be employed to inform the people of the advantages to be derived, so that the vote may be swelled as large as possible.

A meeting has been called at the hall of the Civic Betterment League, for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, to which an invitation is extended to the various clubs and individuals to be present, when a plan of action will be decided upon. One very important matter will be the securing of volunteers to go to Redwood City Monday, as it is wished to swell the delegation to as large a number as possible. It is therefore important that every indvidual interested in Incorporation should be present at the Sunday morning meeting.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Wm. J. C. Goldkuhl, Jas. S. O'Brien, C. W. Butler, T. J. Mullins, T. Sheehan, W. H. Talbott and J. L. Brown, of the Civic Betterment League, visited the Mission Co. Line Improvement Club at Booth's Hall Friday evening and were very cordially received. The committee had been invited to explain the Incorporation movement and the Club seemed much interested in the matter, so that it is reasonable to expect strong support from residents of the West End Homestead.

It is a noticeable fact that the more the people learn of the movement the stronger grows the sentiment in favor of Incorporation, and when the matter comes to a vote there is no doubt but that it will carry by a handsome majority.

HILLCREST WATER PROBLEM.

Only Effectual Relief Is Incorporation And Local Self-Governmemt. People Are Supreme.

The Hillcrest people are still suffering from the damnable situation caused by the villainous treatment with reference to water. The pipes in that district are practically the property of the people, having been installed by the American Real Estate Co., and the contracts state that they shall surround each block. The present company that is causing so much trouble was given permission to use the pipes upon the explicit condition that they at all times supply the people with water, so, they have forfeited all rights, and it is now understood that the American Real Estate Co. will demand the restoration of the pipes, and then hold them until the city is incorporated or such time as the people are prepared to take them.

On Santa Ana Ave. a large well has been dug and the people on that avenue are busy installing their own system, and next Sunday it is expected that the tank will be put in place and a pumping engine installed. This movement caused the Santa Ana Ave. people to dig their ditch last Sunday and Bloom made an effort to have them arrested, but Judge Johnson refused to give him a warrant, and told him that from the reports he (Johnson) had received, that Bloom was lucky that he was not in jail or worse off.

The villainous methods to intimidate the people with threats to file liens on their property, together with the cutting of the people's pipes, and lastly, the plugging up of the fire plugs, are certainly fine arguments favorable to incorporation, which would insure the people their rights in such matters. Had we been incorporated two years ago no such deplorable condition would now exist that causes all decent people to wish that a judicious tar and feather party be organized.

Aviator Lost at Sea.

Brusses, Belgium.—The Aero club received a dispatch from the president of the Ostend Aero club stating that an aviator's cap and glasses, probably those worn by Cecil Grace, supposed to have been lost in the North sea, had been picked up at sea off Mariakerke on the Belgian coast.

Recognized as Standing Committee.

Sacramento.—While the Assembly was refusing to recognize county delegations as standing committees of that body, the Senate recognized the San Francisco delegation as a standing committee of the upper house, a thing that had never been done in the past.

Miner Kill Wife and Self.

Phoenix, Ariz.—George Myers, a miner who came here from Coalinga, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. The shooting occurred an hour after the man arrived in this city. He is said to have been angered by his wife's association with a butcher whom she met when she came here a week ago.

Convicted of Fraud.

Colusa.—Bert Rawls, who was convicted of election frauds at Princeton on the occasion of the wet and dry election on November 8th, was sentenced to serve two years in San Quentin.

TWENTY-TWO INDICTMENTS IN TIMES EXPLOSION CASE

Nothing Definite Given Out by Grand Jury After Long Investigation.

Los Angeles.—Having disposed of the Times explosion cases with the return of 22 indictments reported, the Grand Jury, which spent more than two months in the investgation of that matter, turned to an inquiry into another alleged dynamite plot, which resulted in the partial destruction of the Llewellyn Iron Works plant in this city last Christmas morning.

In the meantime no warrants have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of those named in the true bills returned and charged with responsibility for the death of the Time employes killed by the explosion on the morning of October 1st. This fact gives additional ground for the belief that not more than three or four men were indicted, and that these are the suspects who disappeared shortly after the Times plant was destroyed.

Samuel Brown, head of the detective bureau of the District Attorney's office, has sent out descriptions of these suspects to all parts of the world, with the information that a reward of $250,00 has been offered by the county for their capture. So far as known nothing definite has been learned of the whereabouts of the suspected criminals.

Bloodhounds Kill Fugitive.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—A pack of bloodhounds, crazed by the excitement of a long chase, broke loose from the keeper while trailing a man suspected of burglary at Carrier Mills, cornered their victim and tore him to pieces. The man's body was so frightfully mutilated by the hounds that when the owner caught up with the dogs it bore only a slight resemblance to a human being. The authorities have no clew to his identity. John Roberts, who had charge of the dogs, was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

New Mansion for Governor.

Sacramento.—On account of the generally dilapidated condition of the Governor's mansion it is possible that a new residence may be built for the State's chief executive. A plan proposed by the Sacramento delegation in the State Senate calls for an appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of 80 feet additional frontage and the building of an entirely new residence.

Women's Club Buys Park.

Grass Valley.—One thousand dollars of the purchase price on the new city park site has been paid to Mrs. Sarah A. Kidder by the Women's Improvement Club. The balance will be paid within a short time. Funds for purchase of the park site were raised by the women in various ways, including the recent tag day.

Bellboys Turn Desperadoes.

Duluth, Minn.—William Muzzary, aged 20, and Algot Johnson, 19, bellboy and night porter, respectively, of the Hotel McKay, shot at the night clerk, bound and gagged two men in the basement, stole $50, escaped, were arrested and again escaped, after killing their captor, Policeman Harry Chesmore.

Immense Game Preserves.

Colfax.—The Colfax Gun Club will soon take over a large acreage near Colfax which will be used at present as a game reserve. The trustees closed the deal with a cash deposit and will take over the property, consisting of 10,000 acres, as soon as the necessary steps in perfectng the title are completed.

A Bad Record.

Montgomery, Ala.—Liquor is alleged to have caused 258 out of 630 homicides in Alabama in the two years ending with September by the biennial report of Artoney-General Alex. M. Garber. In the previous two years liquor, according to the official, caused 238 out of 856 killings.

Ecuador Will Arbitrate.

Lima.—Peru has agreed to submit its boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the Hague tribunal. This is in compliance with the suggestion contained in the joint note recently presented to the two republics by the mediating powers, the United States, Brazl and Argentina.

HIRAM JOHNSON NOW GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Takes Up the Task of Revolutionizing the Conditions Maintained in Past.

Gives Message Outlining Precedure to Carry Out Constructive Reforms Pledged to People.

Sacramento.—As fast as it is possible to do so, Hiram W. Johnson, the new chief executive of California, is setting in motion those agencies which are calculated to return the Government to the people. He has taken up the task of revolutionizing conditions which have maintained in the State for more than a quarter of a century, and with the same vim and courage with which he began his great battle before the people he is already engaged with the problem of carrying the constructive reforms which were pledged to the people and preached by him in his crusade throughout the length and breradth of California.

While 21 guns boomedout that a new Governor had been inaugurated in California, Hiram W. Johnson read his inaugural address to the member of the Senate and Assembly of the 39th session of California's Legislature. The oath of office was administered to the new executive by E. C. Hart, Justice of the District Court of Appeal.

In brief, Governor Johnson, in his inaugural address, says: The first duty of mine is to eliminate every private interest in the government.

It matters not how powerful the individual may be, nor how much wealth and influence there may be behind him, if he be the representative of Southern Pacific politics, I shall attack him the more readily because of his power and influence. I prefer, as less dangerous to society, the political thug of the water front to the smugly respectable individual in broadcloth, who, from ambush, employs and uses that thug for his selfish political gain.

I most strongly urge the adoption of the initiative, the referendum and the recall. The recall should apply with equal force to an administrative or a judicial officer. It has been suggested that by immediate legislation you can make the recall applicable to counties without the necessity of constitutional amendment.

The people are fortunate now in having a Railroad Commission of ability, integrity, energy and courage. I recommend that you give to the commission the amplest power that can be conferred upon it. I suggest an appropriation of at least $75,000, that the commisssion may determine the physical value of the transportation companies of the State justly and fairly, and upon the values thus determined, may fix the railroad rates

I suggest that the present primary law be amended so that there be a State-wide advisory vote upon United States Senators.

The most advanced thought in the nation has reached the conclusion that we can best avoid blind voting by a short ballot. If my suggestions are carried out the State ballot would consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, members of the judiciary and Legislature.

I call to your attention the restoration of the Australian ballot in its original form as one of the duties that devolves upon us because of party pledges.

It is just and proper that counties should have home rule along the lines recommended by State Comptroller Nye.

It is the design of the present administration to put in force the merit system, and to continue the system by virtue of the civil service enactment.

A rational and equitable code of procedure for water conservation should be adopted.

Humanity requires that we should provide a reformatory for first offenders.

A just and adequate employers' liability law is needed.

I bespeak, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as representatives of all the people, for the advancement and progress and righteousness and uplift of all California.

An acre of twelve inch ice usually will provide a harvest of 1,000 tons.

COLMA RECORD

Issued Every Friday

J. L. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor

IN THE HOME OF PELICANS

Studying the Huge, Ungainly Birds at Close Range and Observing Their Method of Feeding Their Young.

The first time I ever saw a motley crowd of half-grown pelicans I thought nature had surely done her best to make something ugly and ridiculous. It was a warm day, and the birds stood around with their mouths open, panting like a lot of dogs after a chase, their pouches shaking at every breath. When I went near the youngsters went tottering off on their big webbed feet with wings dragging on this side and that ,as if they were poorly handled crutches. The youngsters huddled together by hundreds in a small place. Those on the outside pushed and climbed to get near the center, till it looked worse than any football scrimmage I ever saw.

In this wide area of low islands and water it was necessary, since we wanted to study the pelicans at close range, to adopt some method of hiding. We took a large wagon umbrella covered with a piece of green canvas, that hung down around the sides. This we planted among the tules at the edge of a large colony, and covered the top well with reeds. The whole thing soon passed as part of the environment, while from the inside the camera man could point his camera out through a narrow slit in the canvas, take pictures and make observations at will.

One might wonder how such a huge billed bird as a pelican could feed a helpless chick just out of the egg. It was done with apparent ease. The old bird regurgitated a fishy soup into the front end of the pouch, and the baby pelican pitched right in and helped himself out of this family dish. As the young bird grew older, and larger, at each meal he kept reaching farther into the big pouch of his parent until finally, when he was half grown, it was a most remarkable sight. The mother opened her mouth, and the whole head and neck of her nestling disappeared down her capacious maw while he hunted for his dinner in the internal regions.—Collier's Monthly.

ECONOMY IN HIGH PRICES

Well Dressed Man Explains How He Buys Expensive Clothes and Wears Them Many Years.

Two well dressed men, at least they were so far as one not thoroughly expert in what good clothes are could judge, were talking about the cost of them.

"I paid $80 for this suit," said the elder man, "and—"

"Gee whiz!" interrupted the younger, "that's too much for me to pay for one suit of clothes. Why, I gave only $15 for this suit I have on."

"Very nice looking suit, too," admitted the other.

"It was marked down from $20," the younger confessed, as though desirous of apologizing for wearing a $15 hand-me-down. "As far as I can see," he went on with some degree of self-gratulation, "yours doesn't look to be $65 better."

"How long have you worn yours?" inquired the older.

"This is the second year. Two years is as long as I wear a suit."

"And this is the eleventh year I've had mine. Of course, I haven't worn it every day, and I have had the tailor keep in good condition, as you see, though this is the last year of its life, so your $15 suit at $7.50 a year is about as extravagant as my $80 suit at $7.30 a year, isn't it? Besides, I've been wearing an $80 suit from the best tailor in town while you are wearing the $15 hand-me-down picked up wherever you happened to see the reduction sale. I practise economy in all things, and for that reason I wear the best clothes I can buy and look like a millionaire if I'm not one."

When She "Primps."

She walks in beauty like the night, as some romantic singer said; her eyes give forth a starry light, her lips are of a cherry red; across the floor she seems to float; she seems to me beyond compare a being perfect—till I note the way she has done up her hair. She must have toiled through half a day to build that large, unwieldy mass; she must have used a bale of hay, and strips of tin, and wire of brass; her sisters must have helped to braid, her mother wrought and tinkered there, and butler, cook and chambermaid all helped to wrestle with her hair. And after all the grinding toil, and all the braiding and the fuss, the one effect is just to spoil her beauty and make other people cuss. She walks in beauty like the night where nights are most serenely fair; but, Julius Caesar! she's a sight, when she's got on her Sunday hair!

How to String Beads.

In stringing any precious beads, and pearls especially, never use a needle. Simply wax the end of the silk and pass it through the hole. The knotting is also an important point. It must be large enough to hold the bead, but not large enough to show. Pearl stringers use an intricate knot of their own, and that is why it is, on the whole, better to have very expensive jewels strung by a professional. When there is a collarette or something of the sort to be made, this is absolutely necessary.

GIRLS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Love Was Favorite Theme of Conversation—Relations With Young Men Very Distant.

Dancing, for something like three hundred years, was a function rather than a pleasure, though certain of the beautiful elaborate figures which have come down to us ended with the partners giving each other a kiss, says a writer in the Lady's Pictorial. Kissing indeed was held in high favor, and a medieval way of saying, "When I first met her" ran "The first time I kissed her hand." But the relations between young men and young women in ordinary day-to-day life were distant in the extreme.

As to the actual subjects of conversation between the sexes, and even when only ladies, young and old, were present, it was usual to choose some lofty theme and then discuss it in all its bearings. One of the damsels present would be asked to set a problem, and then those round her would deal with it to the best of their ability. Love, which is comparatively seldom discussed in any abstruse or impersonal way by the modern girl and her companions, was a very favorite theme; and as to the type of love question which interested our medieval maiden two or three examples may be given.

"Is it easier to feign love than to hide it?"

"Which is easier, to win love or to keep it?"

"How does a miser's avarice affect his love?"

"Is the knight who is in love more likely to show bravery on the field of battle, or will his love make him a coward?" Such were the problems set with earnestness by the medieval maiden.

These discussions sometimes took place before a circle of interested listeners, between a noble damsel and a youth who was supposed to be learned in the subtleties of the tender passion; and it is on record that so interesting and moving did these conversations become at times that the onlookers shed tears! Such word tournaments often took place after great family festivals, and formed part of the entertainment of the guests.

The Quality Girl.

She is none other than the strictly up-to-date business woman. D. C. Larson, writing in the Progress Magazine, says:

It is necessary to be attractive as well as competent; and to be both you should aim to be a quality girl. Many a faithful girl has been left in the rear because she neglected her personal appearance; and many a girl whose appearance received the best of attention has failed to realize her ideal because she did not give expression to her best. Your appearance depends largely upon what you put on, but real quality comes from what you are, how you act, how you conduct yourself, how you express yourself, and how you have improved all those things in your nature that can be expressed. To be a quality girl, therefore, in the truest sense of that term, it is necessary to do your best, be your best and appear your best.

Thousands of good positions are open to the quality girl, and thousands of desirable young men are looking for just such girls to become their wives. Be a quality girl and you need not be disturbed about the future. You may have good positions in the world's work as long as you like, and you may have a worthy husband and good home whenever you like.

Care of the Family Pillows.

Eight or ten hours spent upon the family supply of pillows will prove anything but a waste of time. Although the busy housewife may gasp at the thought, if she be as wise as she is busy she will recognize the truth and act accordingly.

Pillows require beating with a stout rattan beater, which will neither cut the seam nor wear the ticking. If done on a dry, sunny day this will clear out a goodly supply of dust.

Scrubbing is sometimes resorted to when the old ticking covers are still firm and strong enough for continued use. With a hand brush a liberal supply of soapy lather is rubbed into the case, which is spread out on a table, preferably outdoors. After a forceful scrubbing it is rinsed in several clear waters and thoroughly dried in the sun.

"Raising" Names.

While walking through Academy street the other day, says the Newark News, Joseph A. Beecher was "braced" by two colored boys about seven years old, who asked: 'Got any cigarette pictures, mister?" Explaining that he did not indulge, the lawyer asked the boys their names. "Johnsing," was the reply; "we'se twins." "Well, what are your first names?" insisted the amused questioner. "Mah name," answered one, "is Soda and his name," pointing to the other, "is Saleratus. Maw done lose all de others and she give us names she find successful in raisin'."

Time to Stop.

It was the quiet moment at the breakfast table.

"Did you ever see an alpine stick?" asked the smart boarder, who had once won a ticket to Europe in a prize puzzle contest.

"Oh, yes," yawned the buffoon boarder as he reached for the celery, "an alpine will stick much better on a windy day than a derby."

And then even the landlady laughed.

JUST CASE OF BLUFF

PEEP BEHIND SCENES IN WASHINGTON AN EYE-OPENER.

Women Are the Worst Bluffers of All—When They Get to the National Capital They Want to Be "In Society."

Everybody in Washington pretends he is on the most intimate terms with somebody just a little bit higher in society, and nearly everybody has to run in debt to keep up the bluff. At the top of the social scale is the diplomatic corps, who are supposed never to have to worry about money, and who spend all their time talking to pretty women and giving dinners. Bless your simple little heart, if you could only look behind the scenes and see some of the diplomatic bluffs it would open your eyes! The diplomats all bluff each other, and each minister tries to make all the others believe that he is the one man whom the president really likes. And there are very few of them that don't economize when society isn't looking. And hash is hash whether in an embassy or a $5-a-week boarding house.

It is the women who are the greatest bluffers in Washington, because they are all crazy to be in society, and most of them have nothing to do but to amuse themselves. They come to Washington thinking that, because their husbands are congressmen or government officials, the president's wife is going to chum with them and diplomats will ask them to dinner two or three times a week. And when they have been in Washington a week or two, and find out that they are very small toads in a very big puddle, they begin to bluff. They make the other people at the boarding house sit up and take notice when they talk about dinner at the White House and tea at the embassy, which they know about as well as most people in Washington do, strictly from the outside, for the upper ten know only people who have been properly "presented" to them, and don't waste their time on the boarding house crowd.

And so it goes up and down the scale. Society in Washington is like a pousse cafe, where each ingredient is in a compartment by itself. The congressman who lives on his salary isn't in it with the congressman who married a rich wife and has a big house. The senator is higher than the congressman, but, unless he has money, he doesn't count for much. The member of the cabinet is way up, and he can work the bluff best of all, for everybody has to be good to him, and there are any number of people who would be only too glad to pay his rent if he would agree to invite them to dinner once a week.—Smart Set.

Shakespeare's Limitations.

He could not construct plays or invent stories, though he selected good ones with considerable certainty. He often enriched the characters, seldom or never the incidents; even the characters he creates are usually sides of himself or humorous masks without a soul. He must have heard of the statesman Burleigh often enough; but nowhere does he portray him; no hint in his works of Drake, or Raleigh, or Elizabeth or Sidney. He has no care, either, for novelties; he never mentions forks or even tobacco or potatoes. A student by nature, if ever there was one, all intent, he tells us, on bettering his mind, he passes through Oxford a hundred times and never mentions the schools; Oxford men had disgusted him with their alma mater.—Frank Harris, in "The Man Shakespeare."

Trade Schools for Girls Urged.

In an address on "The Social Problem of the Education of the Women and Girl Wage-Earners," before the Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumni, Prof. George Herbert Mead of the department of philosophy, University of Chicago, suggested the establishment of trade schools for girls as a means of training and preparing them for their future life struggles.

Professor Mead stated that this course would be the only means of guarding against the probability of many a girl going wrong, because she had not been informed through her work of her relationship to society. He declared the establishment of trade schools would make for a better and more intelligent generation of women.

Compliment to the Nation.

"Speaking of compliments," said Rev. James A. Solandts of Newark, N. J., "what I consider the highest compliment ever paid the American I heard given by a guide while we were on top of Mount Vesuvius last year. I was with a party of Americans who had taken the climb to the summit of the famous mountain, and when we neared the top we were told we might have a drink of anything we desired. The guide surveyed us critically and said: "You people all look like Americans, and I know that you don't want anything else to drink but lemonade."

In High Life.

Nurse (rushing in excitedly)—Madam, the baby has just fallen out of the nursery window.

Stylish Mother—Horrors, and the new cement sidewalk hasn't had time to dry out yet, either!

"Tears, Idle Tears."

"You cruel man, my tears have no effect on you at all!"

"Well, drop them, dear."—Judge.

LUCKY NUMBER OF AGE

SUPERSTITION NOT CONFINED TO ANY ONE LAND.

Each of the Digits Has Long Been Invested With Mystical Qualities Which Even Free Thinking People Still Recognize.

The number 1 is esteemed as very lucky by the Japanese, who allot but one day to each of the several operations of husbandry, leaving that portion of the crop that could not be gathered in one day.

The second digit acquired an especially evil reputation among the early Christians because the second day hell was created, along with heaven and earth. It also seems to have been a number unlucky in English dynasties. Harold II. was slain in battle, William II. and Edward II. were murdered, Ethelred II., Richard II. and James II. were forced to abdicate, and Henry II., Charles II. and George II. were unfortunate in many ways.

Little mystery was attached to the numbers 4 and 5. In folk lore the four-leaved clover is considered especially lucky.

The Cabalists asserted that the number 6 was potent in mystical properties. The world was created in six days, the Jewish servant served six years.

The number 7 has been invested with more mystery than all the other digits put together, and to it were ascribed magic and mystical qualities possessed by no other number. Several learned treatises have been written on this number, and septenary combinations have been sought everywhere. The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time to all ages. Several of the Jewish feasts lasted seven days. Elisha sent Naaman to work in the Jordan seven times, and Elijah sent his servant from Mt. Carmel seven times to look for rain. For seven days seven priests with seven trumpets invested Jericho, and on the seventh day they encompassed it seven times

There were nine earths, according to medieval cosmogony; nine heavens, nine rivers of hell and nine orders of angels. The number being perfection, since it represented divinity, was often used to signify a great quantity, as in the phrases, "A nine days' wonder," "A cat has nine lives," and "Nine tailors make a man." In Scotland, a distempered cow was cured by washing her in nine surfs. To see nine magpies is considered extremely lucky. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread served as a charm in the case of a sprain. It was also believed, and is still by some, that if a servant girl finds nine green peas in one pod and lays them on the window sill, the first man that enters will be her beau. Nine grains of wheat laid on a four-leaved clover enables one, it is said, to see the fairies.

Absurd Hindoo Beliefs.

Self-renunciation is one of the features of Hindooism. A writer says: "The ascetic life is the natural fruit of the pessimism of India. In no other country is such transcendant merit attached to mortification of the flesh. Ascetics press their martyrdom to almost incredible limits; they will pass their days outstretched upon a bed of spikes; they will hold up an arm till it withers in the socket; literally they treat the body as though it were a slave. The devotee is saluted everywhere as maharaja, men of wealth and position constantly in their declining years resign their possessions to their heirs, and wait for death in nakedness and poverty by the Ganges at Benares; nay, it is no uncommon thing that young men, the products of our universities, should relinquish their interests and their ambitions and join the wandering army of devotees who, literally in sackcloth and ashes, seek grace in an unending round of pilgrimages."

An Unusual Request.

Arthur Templeton has written to J. S. Newell of the Newell clothing store, from San Quentin, making an unusual request, says a dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal. Templeton incloses an order for $18 and announces that he wishes Mr. Newell to send him the suit of clothes at which he looked two and a half years ago before being arrested for a felony in Los Angeles and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Templeton says that owing to his good behavior he will be released after serving two and a half years and he wishes Mr. Newell to forward the clothes which he selected at that time and asked him to keep. The request will be granted.

She Wouldn't Go So Far.

They were arguing about the alleged inborn strain of deceitfulness in woman, and she retaliated by citing the instance of men deceiving their wives.

"I suppose," said he, "that you hold that a man should never deceive his wife?"

"Oh, no," she smiled back at him; "I shouldn't go so far as that. How would it be possible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her?"

What She Wanted.

"A Bible, please," said an elderly woman, stepping up to the counter the other day.

"Do you wish a teacher's Bible?" asked Miss Witt, pleasantly.

"No, young woman, I do not," was the severe reply. "I want a Holy Bible."

SMALL FEET ARE IMPORTANT

Women of China Still Consider Them a Sign of Beauty and Culture.

"All the Chinese ladies of superior rank, and even those of the middle class, will strive by every means in their power to make their feet small," said Rev. Father Martin Kennelly, S. J.

"If the women did not have small feet," continued the missionary, who has spent 25 years preaching the Gospel to the orientals, "they would find it most difficult to secure a husband. From a long standing custom in China small feet are signs of culture, refinement, education and beauty."

Father Kennelly has been attached to the Jesuit mission in Shanghai for a quarter of a century, and is the only Catholic priest from an English speaking country in the Shanghai province, and one of the ten in all of China, the great majority of Catholic priests in the empire coming from European countries.

"In America," said the missionary, "where woman occupies so important a position in society, it is hard to realize the true state of affairs in China. A Chinese wife has little or no standing in society, and even but little authority in her own family, as her jurisdiction is confined to the daughters who are less than eight years of age. Girls are considered of no account in the family, and at their marriage they are separated from their own family forever and become merged into that of their husband.

"When a marriage is to take place the husband gives a dowry to the wife, which is almost the same as a purchase of the woman for so much money. The girls were considered of so little importance that it is only within the last five years that the Chinese could be prevailed upon to allow them to be educated. This is a great step forward, as at present the government and the missions are educating the women."—Boston Traveler.

Bleriot Is Like a Jersey Mosquito.

Funny, some of the names that are applied to the aviators and flying machines by the uninitiated, who are seeing the flight of aeroplane and birdman for the first time. When the mechanicians haul the machines out of the hangar at Point Breeze and drag them down the incline into the aviation field, there's a running conversation something like this all along the ropes:

"That's a Farman biplane, is it? I should say it looks like a cigar box. See the queer looking box tail on it! Maybe that's where he carries passengers. What are those funny looking flaps hanging down at the sides? Suppose they are brakes they use when they slow up.

"Ain't it awkward in appearance? Pipe this funny one they're bringing out now.

"A Bleriot (such as Drexel broke the height record in) did you say? Well, if that doesn't look just like a Jersey mosquito I'll lose my bet. Hear it! Sings just like a mosquito, too! It has two side flops on it, just like the wings of a swallow."

What the Parrot Said.

A lady went to a bird fancier for a parrot. She complained that the last bird he had sold her used very bad language.

"Well, madam," said he, "here's a bird I can rely on; it was brought from a voyage quite lately, and the whole time it was in the ladies' cabin, and never heard the sailors talk at all."

The lady took the parrot. A week later she brought it back to the shop, visibly angry.

"Surely the bird did not swear," said the man.

"No, it did not swear; it was perfectly silent until my 'At Home' day, and then, when my visitors were talking and having tea, it made the most dreadful sounds—the most dreadful sounds—the most dreadful sounds, and in a low excited voice it said, 'Stewardess!' and then more dreadful sounds. It was too dreadful for anything. Take it, oh, take it; I never want to see a parrot again."

Choice of a Wife.

Jeremy Taylor very aptly summed up his opinion of the unwise choice of a wife in the following words:

"A very fool is he that chooses for beauty principally; his eyes are witty, but his soul is sensual. It is an ill band of affection to tie two hearts together by a little thread of red and white."

These are indeed true sentiments, and the man is both unwise and unlucky who merely selects his wife because she is a pretty girl. Prettiness alone never yet made for happiness; the girl who can be a true friend, a devoted companion and a loving wife is worth a great deal more to her husband than "the little thread of red and white" which the old-time divine condemns.

Beating the Company.

"I bet them railway people would be mad if they knew somethin'," said Farmer Corntossel.

"What is it?"

"I have to git up every morning at six o'clock. Every day at a quarter to six the engine blows a whistle and wakes me up, an' nobody has collected a cent for the service."

Lost.

"The doctors have given him up."

"That's nothing new. His Sunday school teacher gave him up years ago."

CAP and BELLS

MAN DISSIPATED TOO MUCH

Indulges in Soda, "Penny Dip" at Church Social and Stayed Out Until Nine O'Clock.

"Yes, I'm dissipating too much," said the red-faced rustic, as he rubbed his head despondently.

"Dissipating?" gasped his friend.

"That's the word I used. You've heard that expression about 'burning the candle at both ends?' Well, that's my case exactly. To tell the truth, I have been having too gay a time. Last night I went down to the Blue Moon and drank a soda. Then some traveling man offered me a cigar. Of course I had to take it."

"You don't mean it?"

"I mean just what I say. Then I bought a ham sandwich. I ate it and actually forgot myself and took another. On my way home I dropped into the church social for a few minutes. Some of the young ladies made me try the 'penny-dip,' and I drew a blank."

"Such extravagance!"

"That's exactly it. Extravagance and dissipation will kill me. It was nine o'clock before I reached home."

"Nine o'clock!"

"Yes. I must be sowing my wild oats. Well, I've finished now. Night before last I called on my girl. She wouldn't let me leave until I had taken her out and bought chocolate creams. Talk about pleasure hunting! I'm simply worn out after these nights of wasteful debauchery."

Why He Didn't Dare.

The pretty sales girl in the department store was standing before a mirror.

"There," she said as she wiped a tiny smudge of soot from her cheek, "my face is all right again."

The solemn looking floorwalker overheard her.

"I see it is, Miss Pearl," he said, in a low tone, "and it's very tempting, but some of the other girls are looking this way."

"You wretch!"

An Uncharitable Division.

"Teacher said charity begins at home. Do you know what that means mamma?"

"Yes."

'Did you know it means that Aunt Jane is a wicked lady?'

"Why, Georgie!"

"Yes, it does. Aunt Jane has got a bucketful of hair an' three switches—an' Uncle Jim is most as bald as an egg."

SURE THING.

First Scissors Grinder—How's business?

Second Scissors Grinder—Dull.

Wrong Diagnosis.

"There goes a girl," remarked the candy drummer, "who looks like she might lead a man heavenward."

"You're entitled to another guess," replied the grocery clerk. "Her specialty is steering a man up against an oyster dispensary. See?"

Get an Order.

"Did you call on Mrs. Styles?" asked the manager of the girl solicitor.

"Yes," replied the girl.

"And did you get an order?"

"Yes, she ordered me out of the house!"—Yonkers Statesman.

All the Style.

"That dressmaker you recommended me to go to is really soaring in her prices."

"I know she is. I believe she must be trying for the altitude prize."

About Due.

"Something on your mind, I see."

"Yes; isn't it about time to be getting up a benefit for King Manuel?"

Fluffy Neck Pieces

NEXT to beautiful hats, most women delight in rich furs, graceful scarfs, bordered with down, and ostrich boas for the neck. And close to these prime favorites, the satin or velvet scarf, lined and finished with tasseled ends, has captivated the fancy of the feminine world.

Good furs are an excellent investment, for fur-bearing animals appear not to keep pace with the increasing demand for their skins.

A steady advance in price from season to season indicates that furs are growing beyond the reach of many people. They are so beautiful and durable, in addition to being comfortable, that she who possesses any should care for them jealously. They will do service for many a year and need not be often remodeled, since the styles in which valuable skins are made up do not vary rapidly and radically. Like a diamond in an old-style setting, fashion does not influence value to any great extent. Long straight neck pieces or scarfs are always in style, and the beautiful rug and large pillow muffs have a distinction that may defy the vagaries of the fickle goddess of Fashion.

Wide soft scarfs of crepe de chine, or other silk, or of satin, bordered with fur or feathers, are likewise always fashionable with us, and every season ostrich borders appear in novelties for the neck.

The initial expense of good furs is a considerable amount, but, in the long run, a good fur garment is about the least expensive of all our apparel.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY COAT OF VELVETEEN

Trimmed with fur (for a child of two to four years).

The Bathroom Rug.

Some sort of pretty rug is necessary to put beside the bath tub to step out upon, and it is essential that it should be of some material in which the colors are well set. There are on sale cork mats and others which resemble turkish toweling, except they are of heavy weight, but the rug to be made at home is frequently in demand.

One is made of coarse basket canvas, with a plushlike center, the embroidery being worked with thick ingrain or colored cotton, and each stitch crossing over one thread of the material. The pattern may be worked all over or merely as a border with a plain center, but when covered all over the mat will not be so likely to show discolorations of water.

Odd lengths of brussels carpet may be turned to good account for mats, with a finish on the ends of worsted fringe or a binding of heavy upholstery braid.

HAT FACING IS DIFFICULT

Few Words on Subject That Causes Amateur Milliner Much Anxiety.

Nothing is more difficult to the amateur milliner than the facing of a hat—and nowadays every hat is faced, usually with silk or satin. A few words on the subject will not, therefore, come amiss.

Cut from tissue paper a pattern that is rather larger than your required size, and fold and crease it until it exactly fits the hat brim. Then cut out your velvet or satin form and baste in place. Always plenty of basting—remember that.

Then turn in the outer edge, baste it down and blind stitch it. Use tiny stitches and leave absolutely no gaps. The silk facing may be plaited into shape, instead, and fastened down by a cord or braid or a velvet binding. The lace facings should be shirred around the crown, very full, to allow for the difference of circumference with the outer edge.

Even hat facings are veiled nowadays—tulle and chiffon over silk are frequently seen. Use extreme care, however, and even this delicate work will go off well.

Barbaric Dress of Today.

Perhaps the barbaric splendor with which we dress today asserts itself most in the belt, where large cameos and coral are introduced. Indeed, coral is very much to the fore just now in the way of ornaments. It is a color, too, which goes well with black.

Iridescent materials have found their way even to tailor-made gowns, and the multi-colored embroideries which savor of the moyen age are very frequently introduced, so that they accord in tint and in style with the ornaments worn. These barbaric belts are rivals to the bavarian, sometimes called venetian, belts, formed of panne velvet, with deep points in front and plenty of boning.

Chenille Scarfs.

New scarfs that should make their wearers indifferent to any degree of cold less severe than that of the Arctic are of chenille. They come in navy blue, old blue, amethyst and other fashionable shades, have chenille fringes and are further adorned with Persian borders. They sell at from $14.75 to $19.50.

ANNOYING FRUITS OF FAME

Bachelor Maid Who Wrote Successful Novel Is Bombarded With Advertisements of Cigars and Liquors.

The bachelor maid whose first novel had made something of a hit held up a handful of circulars.

"All these came in the first mail this morning," she said in a tone of exasperation. "Here's one offering me a choice brand of cigars; another is a card of well-known whiskies. This one advises me to drink stout—I weigh a hundred and sixty pounds now—and here is one urging me to sustain my fainting strength on a fancy grade of cod liver oil. These are only a few of the hundreds I receive. I never received such mail until about a year ago. I suppose I deserve it. I know how it came about. After my book appeared and had some press notice I was approached by the representatives of a social directory and urged to allow the publishers to insert my name and address, together with a brief but cogent history of my brilliant career. Of course I was flattered immediately and yielded at once to the intoxication of this first draught of fame. I gave him all the information he asked—except my age, of course—and signed a contract to buy a copy of the directory when it should appear. I can't see that I ever got a penny's worth of good out of it, but I have been buried under whisky advertisements and others of like sort. My name is a distinctively feminine one, but I suppose advertisers think all writers are Bohemian. I wish I never had heard of that social directory."

SAUSAGE MAKING IS ANCIENT

Industry Dates Back to the Tenth Century and Was Formerly Considered a Queen's Recreation.

Hail to the sausage! exclaims the Mobile Register. The luscious fruit of a combination of pork, spices and meat chopper is now celebrating its one thousandth birthday. And in Austria and Germany happy folks are singing:

We're happy and contented when wine and music flow,
For sausage was invented a thousand years ago!

It was in the tenth century that the tasty pork sausage was given to a deserving humanity, and it was not until 600 years later that Germany began introducing spices into the sausage, which immediately gave the product of that country a world-wide reputation that time can never erase.

A few years ago a sausage exhibition was held in Switzerland and over 1,700 varieties of sausages were on view—more than half coming from Germany.

Making sausages was in the good old days of long ago a queen's recreation. A wife's ability to make good sausages counted for more than wealth and beauty combined.

To appreciate sausages one must have been born and reared "back on the farm" where dad was getting the winter's meat ready on "butchering" day—such a day of days to the "barefooted boy" on the farm!

No, you can't get those sausages at the corner butcher shop. There is only one place where you can get them, and that is "back on the farm."

Memory.

As backward flies my memory from manhood's proud estate to when I swung my lover form upon my lady's gate, there rises in my throat a lump that will not get away—a lover's recollection of a little girl named May!

As sweet a little maiden as was ever put on earth, whose freckled face was wrinkled in an ecstasy of mirth; who when she wept was wonderful—entrancing when she sighed! How many thousand times I'd sworn that she should be my bride!

But there's that lump! Ah, me, that lump that will not go away! I've had a photo from the girl I used to know as May. Her name is Mrs. Sniggle-fritz—she's fat and frowsy, too! She still retains her freckles and her tilted nose is blue!

She writes that seven children is the reckoning to date, and they keep their mother worrying from early morn till late. And, by the way, the lump I've got—it took its form and shape with the gasp of glad thanksgiving for my harrowing escape!

Mostly Hall.

A New Yorker bought one of those fine old colonial places down in Virginia, principally on account of the glowing description of the real estate agent and on information from friends.

When he went down to see his mansion he was much impressed by the great pillars, the spacious porch, and particularly the great hall running from the front to the back of the house.

He inspected the place and came back to New York.

"What shall you name it?" he was asked.

"I think," he replied, "I shall call it "Mostly Hall."—Saturday Evening Post.

Exceedingly Conscientious.

Mr. Mokeby (the prospective groom)—Now, we'd like to git de knot tied in youah own house, pahson, if you hab no objections.

Parson Black—Suttainly I habn't, Mistah Mokeby; what makes you think I might hab?

Mr. Mokeby—I done heerd so often dat marriage am a lottery, I thought p'raps you might hab scruples about conductin' dat kind ob gamblin' on youah premises.

PUTTING MACHINERY IN SHEDS

There Is a Proper Method in Accomplishing This Task As in Storing Anything Else.

(By M. CLOVERDELL.)

Shedding machinery is not merely jamming tools and implements under shelter. There's a proper method of procedure in accomplishing the work, the same as in storing anything else.

Arrange to have all the implements under some kind of shelter, and the first rainy day that comes get them ready to house in the regular machine sheds.

In order to do this properly, it will be necessary for you to have on hand a good supply of implement paint, some first-class machine oil, some old cloths, a hammer, wrenches, bolts and nuts galore.

Your very first step will be that of inspection, cleaning up and repairing. With any kind of clean, coarse cloth go carefully over each implement, removing all grime, dirt and grease. It is most essential that you clean off all cog wheels, shafts and bearings. In doing this, one will ascertain where all taps, bolts, straps of iron, castings and pieces of wood are loose, damaged or missing. These should be fully replaced or repaired while they are fresh in the mind, lest they be neglected till the machine is needed again.

When each implement is thus overhauled, a thorough oiling should follow. Let every cup and oil receiver be filled to overflowing. Oil is mighty cheap when we consider its saving qualities.

Where a plow or cultivator is gone over, all shovels and shares should be given a thin coat of linseed oil to prevent rusting. Sickles should be oiled, carefully wrapped in old dry gunny sacks, and laid away in a safe place.

Where implements have the paint nearly worn off, it is preferable to give the entire surface a good coating. Where there are only occasional places scaled or broken off, a stroke or two of the paint brush will be sufficient.

Be especially particular to paint all woodwork, carefully filling each crack and crevice to prevent further decay.

METHOD OF DRYING OFF COW

Individual Animals Are So Vastly Different That No One Plan Can Be Applied to All.

(By R. GRAHAM WHITE.)

Some cows dry off only too readily gradually diminishing their yield comparatively early in the milking period. In these cases the difficulty lies in keeping them in milk long enough to pay their way, but there are others that keep up their flow of milk so long that they are exceedingly troublesome to put dry.

Sometimes they milk from calving to calving and seem never the worse for it, but there are always risks. When the udder has been kept in work all the time it is particularly subject to external influences so that there is the possibility of inflammation with the fresh flow of milk at calving.

Besides a cow cannot do full justice to her calf if her energies are spent in milk production. Finally a cow that has been dried for a reasonable time makes a better springing than one that has been milked up to calving time.

It is universally conceded that every cow should have about six weeks' rest from milking before calving. The difficulty is how to secure the rest with free milking cows. On this point there is a great diversity of opinion. As a matter of fact the constitution of cows differ and what would put one cow dry would fail with others.

On the principle that the yield of milk is stimulated by the actual process of milking, one step should be to milk the cow that is to be put dry only as often as is absolutely necessary to prevent overstocking. This may be done once a day at first and with gradually widening intervals, as the supply falls off. The difficulty is to define what is overstocking.

Drying Off Cows.

A well-known dairyman, speaking of drying off his cows, says: "Sixty days before calving I withdraw the greater part of the grain or nitrogenous part of the ration, and put the cow on hay, corn stover and silage which will generally cause a decrease in the milk flow, and she will go dry in a few weeks. I feed a wide but full ration while dry. During the last week previous to calving I feed one pound per day of old process oil meal, and continue the ration for a week after calving, after which I increase the grain till I give a standard ration, as I may have found that individual cow to do best on."

Healthy Calves.

To produce strong and healthy heifer calves for future producers, their dams must be fed generously on nutritious feeds previous to calving. The cow should be allowed to become dry for from six to eight weeks previous to the birth of the calf. She will need this rest from giving milk in order to build up her physical system and to furnish extra nourishment to the developing calf.

Weaning Pigs.

One of the secrets of success in the rearing of weaning pigs is the feeding of food which should, in winter and even at any time during chilly weather, be given warm milk.

Designs in Velveteen

OF dark green velveteen, the bodice and sleeves trimmed with green silk insertions, in which tiny threads of silver are woven, the yoke being of very fine closely-tucked net. The stole is of soft green satin, edged with ermine.

Of elephant-gray velveteen, with corded silk to match on the collar, revers, and cuffs. Large ermine muff and flat stole.

EVENING GOWNS CUT LOW

Examples of the Frocks Worn by Smart Women in London This Season.

London's smart women have always worn very decollete gowns, but this year they have excelled all previous records. The newest evening frocks are practically without backs, so narrow is the line of bodice seen at each side.

A favorite style is a deep V-shaped opening, the print of the V not finishing till it reaches the waist. Another style is to have the corsage cut U-shaped. This also displays a minimum of bodice and a maximum of back.

With these gowns the decolletage in front is proportionately low, and in many cases not a vestige of sleeve is to be seen. As gloves are very often discarded the result is a decidedly undressed appearance, and when you have also a skirt of tight and flimsy material with a satin underskirt some six or eight inches shorter than the chiffon overdress the effect is of audacity.

A frock worn by a duchess at a reception lately was of blue charmeuse with a tunic of mousseline in a paler shade. The decolletage edged with a dark fur was cut in a novel way. The square line across the front and back was continued over the arms and slanting down into a deep point formed the upper parts of the sleeve, the under parts being formed of blue mousseline. The shoulders and the greater part of the arms were thus left here. How the dress was kept in its proper position was a mystery.

HOW TO LAUNDER FRILLS

Row of Basting Stitches Will Hold Plaits in Position While Washing.

Before putting in the laundry the one-side plaited frills and frilled collars which are so pretty and popular and yet so hard to "do up," run a row of basting stitches about an inch from the outer edge. That will hold the plaits in position while washing and will save time and trouble later in ironing. This is especially true if you are not the proud possessor of a patent plaiting iron.

These frills, by the way, should, when possible, be made separate from the blouse and buttoned, hooked or pinned on, so that they do not have to go often to the tub. They really do not get dirty so quickly as the more exposed parts of the blouse, and they are a great nuisance usually to wash and iron, even with the precaution mentioned. If you buy a ready-made blouse with frills stitched on, it is an easy matter to rip them off and supply buttons and buttonholes.

Sofa Pillows.

When making up a pillow which you have embroidered, introduce a thick sheet of cotton wadding under the cover. Both the appearance and the "feel" of the cushion are improved by this treatment. The same thing applies, of course, to heavy pillows of all sorts, embroidered or otherwise.

JAPANESE RED LATEST VOGUE

London's New Fancy in Color Is Used for Whole Garments and for Trimming.

Japanese red is the latest color in vogue in London and a touch of it is used in almost all articles of women's dress.

It is a dull shade of red and is more effective when used in trimming than in a whole garment. Coats of it and a few gowns have been seen, but for the most part it has made its appearance on black hats, as piping for dresses, or in some of the oriental embroideries on evening gowns.

Fur muffs and stoles are often lined with it, and some of these are piped with the new color or have bands of it inset. For London the Japanese red is distinctly appropriate in the dull days of winter, as it makes a bright spot of color in the midst of the gray atmosphere.

SCARF AND MOB CAP.

Made of king's blue velvet and lined with white satin.

My Lady's Shoes.

Heels, especially the Cuban for walking shoes, are higher than ever.

Some of the bottom flaps have wire scalloped edges.

Buttons are fancy—pearl the color of the shoes being much used.

High velvet bootines accompany afternoon gowns of the same material.

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J. L. BROWN

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1911.

LIVE ISSUES ARE OPEN TO STATE'S LEGISLATORS

Prospect of a Busy Session With Good Laws to Enact Needed by State.

Sacramento.—Some of the most important legislation that has been before the Legislature of California for years has had foundation laid in the last week. In one day 159 bills were introduced. Included among the more important measures are an alien land bill to regulate the holding of land by Japanese and Chinese in California, anti-gambling and anti-prize-fight bills and measures covering women's suffrage, local option, the recall, criminal and civil procedure, the pardoning of criminals and the general line of reform legislation discussed at the conference of Republican leaders in San Francisco.

A measure which is expected to cause much debate, the abolition of capital punishment, was introduced by Assemblyman Cattell of Pasadena. The measure went before the House with a series of bills, each changing the punishment for the offenses now known as capital offenses from death to imprisonment for life. Involved in the same bills are provisions that no pardon or commutation of sentence shall be granted to a felon who has been twice convicted of a felony since 1880, unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Supreme Court Judges. By the terms of the proposed acts, murder in the first degree is punishable with life imprisonment, and second degree murder with not less than ten years' imprisonment.

A bill was introduced by Rogers of Alameda giving both the defense and the prosecution 20 peremptory challenges in trials where the defendant is charged with a capital offense, and the prosecution and the defense each five challenges where the defendant is charged with other than a capital offense.

A constitutional amendment proposed by Assemblyman Held is as follows:

"All elective officers of this State or of any political subdivision thereof shall be subject to recall by the electors of the State or of a political or any other subdivision thereof, respectively, providing for the said recall."

Struckenbruck of San Joaquin county is pushing a measure aimed at Japanese labor, which provides that no elevator operator shall be employed who cannot read, write and speak the English language.

Under the provisions of an act by Harlan of Sausalito, it will be a misdemeanor for any intoxicated person to drive a locomoive, automobile, motorcycle or other motor-driven vehicle.

Oregon Coyotes Have Rabies.

Portland.—To rid northeastern Oregon of coyotes which are suffering from the rabies, twelve expert hunters in the employ of the forestry service have been sent to Wallowa county to assist in killing off the animals. The mad coyotes have become a serious menace, not alone to animals, but to human beings in the part of the State they infest. Two boys, one a lad seven years old, was bitten by a mad coyote while he was at play in a school yard, and the other, while herding sheep, was attack by one of the animals. So serious has the epidemic become that it has compelled the presence in Wallowa county during much of the time recently of the State veterinarian.

Brothers Died Heroes.

Granby, Quebec.—Brothers Daniel and Louiere, respectively superior and assistant superior of St. Joseph's college, lost their lives by a fire which destroyed the college building. Both remained in the burning building aiding 33 students and 29 teachers to escape.

A Record Day.

Cleveland.—Forty-two men and women were adjudged insane in one day in Probate Court by Judge Alexander Hadden. This is believed to be the largest number of persons declared mentally unbalanced in one day by one judge in any city in the world.

Governor Tackles Constructive Reform Pledged People

Sacramento.—While twenty-one guns boomed out that a new Governor had been inaugurated in California, Hiram W. Johnson read his inaugural address to the members of the Senate and Assembly of the thiry-ninth session of the Caifornia Legislature. The oath of office was administered to the new executive by E. C. Hart, Justice of the District Court of Appeal.

In brief, Governor Johnson, in his inaugural address, says:

The first duty of mine is to eliminate every private interest in the government. Efficiency cannot be obtained where any public servant divides his interest between the public service and a private interest.

I shall look to the Legislature to aid me to eliminate special interests from the government. It matters not how powerful the individual may be, nor how much wealth and influence there may be behind him, if he be the representative of Southern Pacific politics, I shall attack him the more readily because of his power and his influence.

I prefer, as less dangerous to society, the political thug of the water front to the smugly respectable individual in broadcloth, who, from ambush, employs and uses that thug for his selfish political gain.

I most strongly urge the adoption of the initiative, the referendum and the recall. The recall should apply with equal force to an administrative or a judicial officer. It has been suggested that by immediate legislation you can make the recall applicable to counties without the necessity of constitutional amendment.

The people are fortunate now in having a Railroad Commission of ability, integrity, energy and courage. I recommend that you give the commission the amplest power that can be conferred upon it.

I suggest an appropriation of at least $75,000, that the commission may determine the physical value of the transportation companies of the State justly and fairly, and upon the values thus determined, may fix the railroad rates.

I suggest that the present primary law be amended so that there be a State-wide advisory vote upon United States Senators.

The most advanced thought in the nation has reached the conclusion that we can best avoid blind voting by a short ballot. If my suggestions are carried out the State ballot would consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, members of the judiciary and Legislature.

I call your attention to the restoration of the Australian ballot in its original form as one of the duties that devolves upon us because of party pledges.

It is just and proper that counties should have home rule along the lines recommended by State Comptroller Nye.

It is the design of the present administration to put in force the merit system, and to continue that system by virtue of the civil service enactment.

A rational and equitable code of procedure for water conservation should be adopted.

Humanity requires that we should provide a reformatory for first offenders.

A just and adequate employers' liability law is needed.

I bespeak, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as representatives of all the people, for the advancement and progress and righteousness and uplift of all California.

Subjects of National Interest Now Under Discussion

Washington.—A year ago a representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company protested earnestly before the Senate Interoceanic Canals Committee that there was not enough freight business on the Panama route to support one steamship line on the Pacific side. Now, with two lines in operation, the Canal Commission is hard pressed to provide facilities at both Panama and Colon to handle the traffic. The existing docks are to be carried hundreds of feet further out on the Colon side, and heavy steel cranes, with concrete floors fitted to the docks at Balboa, on the Pacific side. The requirements have become so great that the Commission has been forced to make these improvements at once, notwithstanding that it is only a matter of a few years when the canal will be open and the breaking of cargoes for transhipment will no longer be necessary. The canal authorities explain that the large increase of freight has resulted from the ending of a monopoly on the Pacific side by the establishment of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship line. Not only does the new company bring much freight, but it has also been the cause of an improvement in the service of the Pacific Mail line.

A fact of great significance is the statement that freight is now being transported more rapidly in some instances by the Panama route than by the railroads across the continent, the transit time being from 23 to 30 days.

"The African hunting trip as organized and carried out by the Smithsonian Institution via Roosevelt," is the subject of the latest proposed congressional investigation. The suggestion was received here by Representative Rainey of Illinois from a citizen of a Georgia town, who referred to such an inqury as a "public service," and to the Smithsonian Institution as a "trash heap institution." Mr. Rainey is the Democrat who recently introduced a resolution to inquire into the manner in which Roosevelt obtained transportation and supplies on his trips about the country while he was President. The Georgian declares that such an inquiry would "show waste, extravagance and squandering of public money."

Not Eligible to Citizenship Can Not Own Property

Sacramento.—A bill that threatens to open the slumbering Japanese question was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sanford of Ukiah. The measure is termed an alien land bill, and provides for the exclusion from ownership or lease of agricultural lands any alien not eligible to become a citizen of the United States.

"I have studied this subject for many years," said Sanford. "There are 200,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in California owned by aliens who cannot be assimilated, practically all Japanese and Chinese. These aliens should not be permitted to get a foothold, for with the same ratio of growth that they now have they will control the agricultural resources of California in ten years. The race question will also be a factor, and compared with situation in California, the negro question in the South is simple.

"Farmers of the State, facing disaster in competition with Oriental gardeners, orchardists and farmers, who live on almost nothing, are demanding remedial legislation. This legislation already has been adopted in Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Texas and Minnesota. Several interests in the State are back of the bill, notably the farmers and the Asiatic Exclusion League."

Robbers Hold Up Train.

Ogden.—Two masked robbers held up the Southern Pacific overland train No. 1 near Reese, nine miles west of her, killing a negro porter, wounding two white men and robbing more than 100 passengers of their money and jewelry. The robbers then made their escape. A few minutes after they left the scene of the train holdup the robbers met the two daughters of James Wymet of Warren, whom they also robbed at the point of rifles.

Fire in New York's Chinatown.

New York.—Three large tenements in the heart of Chinatown were wrecked by fire. One Chinaman is supposed to be dead. Two were injured by jumping from windows. About 350 Chinamen and 25 white women were in the house. It was the middle of the night for these people, who never see the sun except possibly at sunrise. Ten minutes after the alarm the fire escapes were a mass of struggling Chinese and women.

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FOR AGED EMPLOYES

Plan for Retirement Now Being Worked Out by Board.

Retiring Fund Suggested Which Is In Effect a Compulsory Saving Scheme—Mail Cost to Roads Being Investigated.

Washington.—It looks as if the government would make a desperate, if not a final effort at this session of congress to have passed some kind of bill for the retirement of aged civil service employes. Economy and improvement boards have been holding almost daily meetings.

The presence in every department of scores of men and women sixty, seventy and eighty years old, has been a great obstacle to the adoption of the progressive plans which the investigators are working on. Not all these aged clerks are inefficient, to be sure, but as a rule a person's abilities do not expand much after the age of sixty, and it is a fact that hundreds of venerable men and women are carried on the pay rolls who not only are worth nothing, but are a positive detriment to the service. How to get rid of them without causing hardship is a very serious problem and one to which the best brains in the departments and in congress are giving attention.

Merritt C. Chance, auditor for the post office department, has touched on this important problem in his annual report and has helped to put the subject into concrete shape for discussion by recommending with a trifling amendment, the passage of the bill introduced last April in the house by Frederick C. Gillett of Massachusetts, and in the senate by Mr. Perkins of California. This bill makes provision for retiring civil employes on annuities purchased by themselves by means of monthly deductions in salaries. It is in effect a compulsory saving scheme, the government merely to stand back of it by guaranteeing a rate of interest at 3½ per cent., taking care of the small expense of administration and providing the annuities for services rendered up to the passage of the bill. The annuity would be payable quarterly throughout life and would be equal to 1½ per cent. of the annual salary for every full year of service or major fraction thereof between the date of the passage of the act and the arrival of the employe at the age of retirement. The bill divides the employes, for retirement purposes, into three groups, two of sixty-five years and one of seventy years each. It empowers the president to designate the branches of the service to be included in each group.

The bill permits employment after reaching the age of retirement, but provides for a deduction of ten per cent. of the pay, the same to be treated as a savings account and interest paid thereon and returned to the employe when he leaves the service. Three options are allowed on retirement: The first an annuity payable quarterly throughout life, the second the same, with the provision that in case of the death of the annuitant before he has received in annuities the amount of his savings with interest, the balance shall be paid to his legal heirs, and the third that he may draw his money in a lump sum.

If, after retirement, the employe does not avail hemself of one of the foregoing options, but leaves the amount due him on deposit, interest at the rate of two per cent. on the original sum left on deposit shall be credited for 20 years. If the money is not then withdrawn, it goes to the treasury. Mr. Chance suggests as an amendment that the retirement pay of honorably discharged veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the average annual compensation during the entire period of employment in the civil service. The auditor says this plan, compared with a straight civil pension paid out of the federal treasury, presents many advantages both for the government and for the employes.

Simple and Businesslike.

Mr. Chance, himself, in a report to the secretary of the treasury, made last February, showed how relatively simple and businesslike the civil service retirement idea is if the government would get down to brass tacks and put it into operation. He showed that in his own office, where more than 700 persons are employed, there were 42 persons, seventy years of age and over, receiving salaries aggregating $54,580. Three of these persons were more than eighty years and ten were over seventy-five. The average age, in fact, was seventy-three and two-thirds years and the average salary $1,300.

Under the Gillett bill these 42 employes would receive annuities aggregating $27,096. Mr. Chance recommended that without changing his appropriation at all a proviso be added authorizing the secretary of the treasury to retire all clerks who are seventy years or over and who served under the civil service on an annuity equal to 1½ per cent. of the annual pay multiplied by the number of years of service. This would give a total annuity of $27,096. He then proposed that the difference, $27,484 be used for the employment of clerks selected from the civil service registers to fill their places. He suggested also that inasmuch as the annuities would range in amount from under $200 to over $1,200, modification might be made fixing the minimum at $240 and the maximum at $600, as the periods of service range from five years to forty-three years.

The aggregate sum to be paid with these limitations would leave $33,542 available for employment of persons who would take the places of the clerks retired. This sum would be enough to employ almost as many clerks as would be retired, if the salaries were fixed at the lower grades, that is $1,000 and $1,200. However, to prevent any reduction in the higher clerical grades and consequent overpopulation of the lower clerical grades, Mr. Chance suggested a provision in the law directing that the relative ratio of the several clerical grades should be maintained.

Here was a proposition which involved no increase of appropriation, no undue hardship to the government clerk and would have more than doubled the efficiency in the office. Senator Hale of Maine vetoed the idea as he has every other looking to the benefit of the government clerk, and the plan was abandoned. The same system could be pursued no doubt in every other department of the government. In fact, investigation disclosed another division in the same building where conditions were worse and better results could have been gained than in the auditor's division.

In the past the civil service retirement idea has suffered in the halls and committee rooms of congress because evidence has been adduced to show that the annuity plan would really be a money maker for the government instead of a loser. Many congressmen have declared their opposition to any scheme of retirement that would cost the government money, but they never have been shown that while spending money at first to aid the scheme the government really would be saving as much if not more than it put out. Data covering this point are now being compiled by department committees and the accountants who have been called in to suggest administrative reforms, and when the matter comes up again the statesmen will be shown that civil service retirement, conceived and executed on the right lines, means economy and not extravagance.

Studying Mail-Carrying.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is engaged in an effort to find out to the last cent how much it actually costs the railroads of the United States to carry the mails. Mr. Hitchcock wants to cut further his department deficit.

When the postmaster general gets his information it may be that means will be found to save the people of the country a large sum of money, and that they will get the benefit of it through reduced postage rates, an extension of the rural route service or through something more profitable to the purse and the convenience of the American citizen. The department employes, under the direction of the chief, are engaged in the giant task of finding out definitely how much it costs the railroads to carry the mails and whether or not they are making the enormous profits that have been more than hinted at in congress and elsewhere.

The magnitude of the work in hand may be known when it is said that a large part of the clerical force of the service is engaged in it. The returns which the railroads make to the interstate commerce commission are under study, and to these have been added reports direct from the railroads to the department. More than this, the entire inspector force of the service is lending its aid to enable the officials to get figures which they can be sure are right.

The country has been divided into zones, and each one is considered separately. It is more costly to carry the mail in some places than it is in other places, and all this has to be taken into consideration. Before the department gets through with its work it will show what part of the expense of operating the railroads falls to the passenger service, what part to freight service, what part to express service and what part to the mail service. Admittedly, the problem to be solved is as hard a thing as ever came out of analytical geometry.

It has been charged in congress and in the press frequently that the railroads were making too much money out of their contracts for carrying the mails. There have been frequent attempts in the past to find just how much it did cost, but there was lack of proper information.

Today the post office department is at the work in earnest. It may be that it will find that the railroads have not been overpaid for the carrying service, and it may be also that it will be found that the profit is so great that the carriers must be forced to share all but "a reasonable part of it" with the people.

The passage of laws in the last four or five years which give easier access to the records of corporations has made it somewhat easier than it was in the past for the department to get at facts which are of service in this work.

If the present investigation shows that the government can save money on its mail-carrying contracts, the money is going to be saved, if the reports of the present department officials have any weight.

It is not at all unlikely, however, that one-cent postage will come as a result of the saving, if saving there be, but it will be something if the department deficit can be decreased a few more millions, and it will be something more if it can be decreased to the vanishing point.

The Main Loss.

"Did the specialists remove anything when they operated on Millyuns?"

"Oh, yes. About half of his income."

THE LITTLE MOCCASIN

By M. J. PHILLIPS

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Aren't you afraid the wolves will eat you?"

Dexter Morgan stared at the note perplexed. It was verily incongruous in this howling wilderness. It was written on fine paper by a woman's hand; and, if Morgan was any judge of chirography, the woman was young, refined and intelligent.

He was camping in one of the sparsely inhabited counties of the upper peninsula of Michigan. He had not seen a human being for weeks, except when he went to Fuller's, 15 miles away, to buy supplies. His neighbors were bears, wolves and deer. He had come back to camp at nightfall one day to find this mocking little message pinned to his sleeping bag.

While he built his fire and cooked supper that night, he speculated over the note, taking it occasionally from the pocket of his flannel shirt to study it again. When the meal had been disposed of he sat down to pore over it anew.

It was not meant as a warning; that was sure. Whoever wrote it must have known that there was no danger of the wolves eating him. The wolves had more to fear than he. Morgan was a government expert, sent out from Washington to test the value of a new lure prepared by a famous chemist. He built ingenious traps, baiting them with fresh meat smeared with the tempting liquid. Day after day he tramped over his long route, killing and skinning his captives and making copious notes. These notes, published under the imprint of the bureau of biological survey, presently, would add to his reputation as a clever young naturalist.

He sat up until eight o'clock, which was half an hour beyond his usual bedtime, trying to account for the presence of a woman in this dreary waste. He was up before the sun next morning. By the time it peeped lazily over the low ridge of hills to the east, he had kindled his fire and

He Picked Up the Trail and Followed It Unerringly.

eaten breakfast. When the first white frost of earl autumn began turning to drops of crystal beneath the ardent rays, he was searching like a questing hound for the trail of his visitor of the day before.

Morgan was a good woodsman, despite his college education and a boyhood spent only in cities. He picked up the trail easily and followed it unerringly. An Indian could not have done better. The broken grass stalks and misplaced twigs led him due west.

Within half a mile he came to a patch of open sand. The track led across it, and he dropped to his knees with a cry of satisfaction. There, before him, was the imprint of little moccasins. A minute's study convinced him of several things; that his visitor was possessed of a high-arched instep, that she was a woman, since man never possessed a foot so small and so beautifully formed, and that she was not a squaw, since the tracks did not toe in.

Furthermore, the tracks were those of a city dweller, accustomed to pavements, since the toes did not spread out and take hold as did the toes of folk accustomed to the yielding surface of the wilderness. With these points fully settled in his mind, Morgan arose, tightened his belt another hole, and strode on.

The visitor seemed to know she would be followed, for thereafter she tantalizingly avoided bare sand. With a considerable degree of woods lore she made the trail as hard as possible. She followed a rocky ridge for a mile—considerably out of her way, as it later proved—so that no traces would be left behind. It took four hours of hard work and the exercise of all his skill before the trail again revealed itself beyond the ridge.

It was late afternoon before he finally reached his journey's end, a cabin eight miles from his own camp. The cabin had been newly repaired and recently occupied. Now it was empty. A thorough search yielded a torn envelope addressed to "John K. Drumgoole, Lake Shore drive, Chicago," and a tiny, beaded moccasin, with a high-arched instep.

"Dexter Morgan broke camp next day. He had been four months in the wilderness. The lure was a success, and he had plenty of material for his pamphlets. Besides he was hungering for civilization.

There were many things to do at Washington—reports to be written and specimens to be arranged. But at last it was all done, and Mogran was off on his vacation. He took the first fast train to Chicago, because, as he said to himself, he had a brother there whom he wanted to visit.

It took time, persistence, and some ingenuity to meet Alice Drumgoole, daughter of the Chicago lumber baron. But Morgan had plenty of time and wolf-hunting had developed the other two qualities. He met her finally, and attached himself to her circle.

Miss Drumgoole was handsome and more than a little spoiled. Even when they had become well acquainted she evaded any discussion of northern Michigan, or wolves, or a certain note or a lost moccasin. She refused to take the young man seriously. She mocked him and flouted him.

Miss Drumgoole had many suitors, but Morgan had one advantage over all the rest of them—he loved outdoor exercise. Tramping through the wilderness had given him the habit of depending upon his own two legs to get about, while they were slaves to motors and street cars. And Alice Drumgoole had a passion for walking. She had tired her friends out one by one, except Morgan. He was tireless and always ready for a tramp.

It was one of these tramps that finally brought their little drama to a climax. They were returning at dusk one evening silent, loitering a little, when a huge dog rushed at them, teeth bared, eyes gleaming savagely. He was the property of Ethan Huldrow, an eccentric neighbor of the Drumgoole's, who lived in his walled acre, in constant fear of burglars. The dog roamed the inclosed garden after nightfall; but today, through accident or mistake, he had secured his liberty while the gate was still open.

It was useless to run. Morgan thrust Miss Drumgoole behind him and turned on the charging beast. He seized it as it sprang, by the throat. The jaws snapped futilely, the great teeth but a few inches from his face. There he clung desperately.

The dog tried in vain to free himself. At times his struggles almost overturned Morgan. But the latter's grip did not relax, and the convulsive writhings and leapings grew weaker. At last they ceased entirely, and Morgan threw the carcass over the wall into Huldrop's garden. With a smile he stripped off his ruined gloves and came toward Miss Drumgoole.

"You savage!" she said, breathlessly; yet there was something in her words and manner that made Morgan thrrill.

"I want to explain about that note," said the girl, impetuously, when they had entered the Drumgoole home. "You have earned an explanation by what you did just now.

"Father and I were up north, landlooking last summer, and a timber-cruiser told us about you. It seemed queer—a college-bred man who had always lived in cities, up there alone, trapping wolves.

"We—I—didn't believe you were very skillful as a woodsman. It seemed a pose. Papa took the opposite side, as he always does, to tease me. So I bet him a month's allowance that you couldn't follow my trail from the camp back to the cabin. I left the note so you'd be interested and would try to find out who your visitor was.

"That very day papa got a telegram calling us back to Chicago, and we started early next morning. But I wanted to know who won the bet. So I dropped an envelope with our address upon it. You found it, of course, or you would not have come here?"

For an answer Morgan produced the torn envelope and something else, a tiny, beaded, high-arched moccasin.

Miss Drumgoole started forward. "My shoe!" she exclaimed. "I've been wondering where I lost it. Please," and she held out her hand

Morgan caught the outstretched hand and drew the girl into his arms. "You shall have it," he whispered, "on one condition—that you promise to wear it next summer when you go into the words—with your husband!"

Miss Drumgoole smiled demurely. "I'd make almost any promise to get that moccasin again," she replied, "even that." She raised her face to his.

Measuring Lightning.

A German astronomer has been endeavoring to measure the width of a streak of lightning, and he assures us that the particular flash that allowed itself to be measured proved to be about five millimeters—that is, one-fifth of an inch—across.

To obtain such a direct result the calculator was forced to depend upon a photograph which, curiously enough, included both a building and the flash that struck the building at the moment the lens was uncovered. The picture was taken from a window of the Hamburg Observatory, and as the distance of the building struck, together with the focal length of the lens, was known it was not a difficult matter to arrive at the result given.

It is not the first time this experiment has been tried under much the same conditions and with a similar result. The German astronomer makes the assertion that a lightning streak may be considerably widened by being acted upon laterally by a strong wind.

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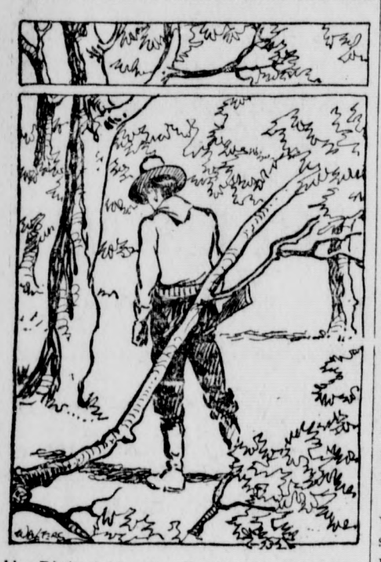
He was camping in one of the sparsely inhabited counties of the upper peninsula of Michigan. He had not seen a human being for weeks, except when he went to Fuller's, 15 miles away, to buy supplies. His neighbors were bears, wolves and deer. He had come back to camp at nightfall one day to find this mocking little message pinned to his sleeping bag.

While he built his fire and cooked supper that night, he speculated over the note, taking it occasionally from the pocket of his flannel shirt to study it again. When the meal had been disposed of he sat down to pore over it anew.

It was not meant as a warning; that was sure. Whoever wrote it must have known that there was no danger of the wolves eating him. The wolves had more to fear than he. Morgan was a government expert, sent out from Washington to test the value of a new lure prepared by a famous chemist. He built ingenious traps, baiting them with fresh meat smeared with the tempting liquid. Day after day he tramped over his long route, killing and skinning his captives and making copious notes. These notes, published under the imprint of the bureau of biological survey, presently, would add to his reputation as a clever young naturalist.

He sat up until eight o'clock, which was half an hour beyond his usual bedtime, trying to account for the presence of a woman in this dreary waste. He was up before the sun next morning. By the time it peeped lazily over the low ridge of hills to the east, he had kindled his fire and



He Picked Up the Trail and Followed It Unerringly.

eaten breakfast. When the first white frost of earl autumn began turning to drops of crystal beneath the ardent rays, he was searching like a questing hound for the trail of his visitor of the day before.

Morgan was a good woodsman, despite his college education and a boyhood spent only in cities. He picked up the trail easily and followed it unerringly. An Indian could not have done better. The broken grass stalks and misplaced twigs led him due west.

Within half a mile he came to a patch of open sand. The track led across it, and he dropped to his knees with a cry of satisfaction. There, before him, was the imprint of little moccasins. A minute's study convinced him of several things; that his visitor was possessed of a high-arched instep, that she was a woman, since man never possessed a foot so small and so beautifully formed, and that she was not a squaw, since the tracks did not toe in.

Furthermore, the tracks were those of a city dweller, accustomed to pavements, since the toes did not spread out and take hold as did the toes of folk accustomed to the yielding surface of the wilderness. With these points fully settled in his mind, Morgan arose, tightened his belt another hole, and strode on.

The visitor seemed to know she would be followed, for thereafter she tantalizingly avoided bare sand. With a considerable degree of woods lore she made the trail as hard as possible. She followed a rocky ridge for a mile—considerably out of her way, as it later proved—so that no traces would be left behind. It took four hours of hard work and the exercise of all his skill before the trail again revealed itself beyond the ridge.

It was late afternoon before he finally reached his journey's end, a cabin eight miles from his own camp. The cabin had been newly repaired and recently occupied. Now it was empty. A thorough search yielded a torn envelope addressed to "John K. Drumgoole, Lake Shore drive, Chicago," and a tiny, beaded moccasin, with a high-arched instep.

"Dexter Morgan broke camp next day. He had been four months in the wilderness. The lure was a success, and he had plenty of material for his pamphlets. Besides he was hungering for civilization.

There were many things to do at Washington—reports to be written and specimens to be arranged. But at last it was all done, and Mogran was off on his vacation. He took the first fast train to Chicago, because, as he said to himself, he had a brother there whom he wanted to visit.

It took time, persistence, and some ingenuity to meet Alice Drumgoole, daughter of the Chicago lumber baron. But Morgan had plenty of time and wolf-hunting had developed the other two qualities. He met her finally, and attached himself to her circle.

Miss Drumgoole was handsome and more than a little spoiled. Even when they had become well acquainted she evaded any discussion of northern Michigan, or wolves, or a certain note or a lost moccasin. She refused to take the young man seriously. She mocked him and flouted him.

Miss Drumgoole had many suitors, but Morgan had one advantage over all, the rest of them—he loved outdoor exercise. Tramping through the wilderness had given him the habit of depending upon his own two legs to get about, while they were slaves to motors and street cars. And Alice Drumgoole had a passion for walking. She had tired her friends out one by one, except Morgan. He was tireless and always ready for a tramp.

It was one of these tramps that finally brought their little drama to a climax. They were returning at dusk one evening silent, loitering a little, when a huge dog rushed at them, teeth bared, eyes gleaming savagely. He was the property of Ethan Huldrow, an eccentric neighbor of the Drumgoole's, who lived in his walled acre, in constant fear of burglars. The dog roamed the inclosed garden after nightfall; but today, through accident or mistake, he had secured his liberty while the gate was still open.

It was useless to run. Morgan thrust Miss Drumgoole behind him and turned on the charging beast. He seized it as it sprang, by the throat. The jaws snapped futilely, the great teeth but a few inches from his face. There he clung desperately.

The dog tried in vain to free himself. At times his struggles almost overturned Morgan. But the latter's grip did not relax, and the convulsive writhings and leapings grew weaker. At last they ceased entirely, and Morgan threw the carcass over the wall into Huldrop's garden. With a smile he stripped off his ruined gloves and came toward Miss Drumgoole.

"You savage!" she said, breathlessly; yet there was something in her words and manner that made Morgan thrrill.

"I want to explain about that note," said the girl, impetuously, when they had entered the Drumgoole home. "You have earned an explanation by what you did just now.

"Father and I were up north, landlooking last summer, and a timber-cruiser told us about you. It seemed queer—a college-bred man who had always lived in cities, up there alone, trapping wolves.

"We—I—didn't believe you were very skillful as a woodsman. It seemed a pose. Papa took the opposite side, as he always does, to tease me. So I bet him a month's allowance that you couldn't follow my trail from the camp back to the cabin. I left the note so you'd be interested and would try to find out who your visitor was.

"That very day papa got a telegram calling us back to Chicago, and we started early next morning. But I wanted to know who won the bet. So I dropped an envelope with our address upon it. You found it, of course, or you would not have come here?"

For an answer Morgan produced the torn envelope and something else, a tiny, beaded, high-arched moccasin.

Miss Drumgoole started forward. "My shoe!" she exclaimed. "I've been wondering where I lost it. Please," and she held out her hand.

Morgan caught the outstretched hand and drew the girl into his arms. "You shall have it," he whispered, "on one condition—that you promise to wear it next summer when you go into the words—with your husband!"

Miss Drumgoole smiled demurely. "I'd make almost any promise to get that moccasin again," she replied, "even that." She raised her face to his.

Measuring Lightning.

A German astronomer has been endeavoring to measure the width of a streak of lightning, and he assures us that the particular flash that allowed itself to be measured proved to be about five millimeters—that is, one-fifth of an inch—across.

To obtain such a direct result the calculator was forced to depend upon a photograph which, curiously enough, included both a building and the flash that struck the building at the moment the lens was uncovered. The picture was taken from a window of the Hamburg Observatory, and as the distance of the building struck, together with the focal length of the lens, was known it was not a difficult matter to arrive at the result given.

It is not the first time this experiment has been tried under much the same conditions and with a similar result. The German astronomer makes the assertion that a lightning streak may be considerably widened by being acted upon laterally by a strong wind.

NUN FORSAKES VOW

RETURNS TO THE WORLD AFTER 23 YEARS IN A CONVENT.

Entered Cloister When Doctors Told Her She Could Not Live—She Recovered, and Then Came Desire to Go Home.

Lansing, Mich.—Torn between conflicting desires—to return to the home of her youth and childhood or spend the remainder of her life behind the cloistered walls of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Grace street, Chicago—Miss Hattie Holmes, after 23 years of convent life, chose to cast aside her vows and was welcomed back to her family in Lansing.

At twenty Miss Holmes was considered fair to look upon. Just as she was in the bloom of young womanhood she was taken with a strange malady. The doctors at her home town could do nothing for her. Her condition became serious. She was taken to the St. Mary's hospital at South Bend, Ind.

But when the doctors studied her case they shook their heads. They said she had but a few months to live before she would be taken away by an incurable cancer.

Every hope of a career in the world blighted, Miss Holmes turned to the consolation of the church.

She was dismissed from the hospital after she had regained a little strength, but nothing was promised her. She was told she might live a year or two, but not more. She went away with the sisters and joined the convent.

Instead of becoming weaker and declining, however, she became stronger, and inside of the two years that had been allotted her was pronounced a well woman.

Then came desires to see her parents. She was faced with a great temptation. Homesickness overcame her.

One day when the longing and yearning assailed her more bitterly than ever she stole away and wrote a letter to her sister and posted it in secret.

But years had passed. The letter returned to the convent unopened. And that ended her hopes until friends from her old home saw her a few weeks ago.

FISH DYNAMITER LOSES ARM

Wounded Youth Lay on River Bank All Night and Was Tempted to Drown Self.

Palatine, Ark.—As a penalty for dynamiting fish, Will Harris, son of T. H. Harris, will go through life minus his right arm and blind.

Harris has for months been in the habit of obtaining fish from the L'Anguille river by use of dynamite. He became dexterous in the handling of the explosive, and then careless. A few days ago, after lighting the fuse, he held the charge in his hand too long. The dynamite exploded, tearing off his right arm below the elbow, and destroying his eyes.

The desperately wounded young man lay all night on the river bank, suffering intensely. Three times he crawled to the river bank and drank, and each time was sorely tempted to roll into the stream and end his misery.

The following morning a searching party found Harris and medical treatment was obtained. Though he lay all night on the banks and blood flowed from his wounds, he will recover.

HAS 518 DESCENDANTS

Aged Lady's Great-Grandchildren Number 326 and Great-Great-Grandchildren 49.

McKee, Ky.—Mrs. Jane Morris of Jackson county, Ky., now 86 years old, is believed to have more descendants than any other woman living. They number 518. None of them has ever been in a prison or a school for reform.

She has had 15 children. Her grandchildren number 128; great-granchildren, 326, and great-great-grandchildren, 49.

She was married when 16 years old and her husband lived until six years after they had celebrated their golden wedding.

One of her daughters, Mrs. Hannah Lake, has 16 children, 76 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Another daughter, Mrs. Sally Sparks, has 15 children, 29 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren. The family is living all over Jackson county and all members of it are highly respected.

BULLDOG KILLS A PORCUPINE

Colorado Veterinarian Takes 137 Quills From Suffering but Victorious Animal.

Colorado Springs, Col.—A fight between a bulldog and a porcupine, in which the dog came out victorious, would furnish material for a Jack London story, if the facts as recited by witnesses are true.

The dog attacked the porcupine and held it in a death grip until the animal stopped struggling. The owner of the dog, B. U. Dodson of Cheyenne Canon, tried to pull the dog away, but without success. When the dog was turned over to a veterinary exactly 137 quills were removed from its mouth and head. The bulldog suffered great pain. Quills protruded from its tongue and throat and until they were removed the animal was unable to close its mouth.

THREAD USED BY SURGEONS

Time Has Proven That Catgut Is Only Material for Buried Suture.

When Lister first advocated the employment of catgut as a material for ligatures, numerous writers pointed out the objections, both theoretical and practical, to the use of this substance. But time has seen a change and many surgeons at the present time maintain that the only suitable material for a buried suture is catgut, and that silk should never be employed except for skin sutures.

In this, as in so many other points, the surgeon is greater than the detail. It is certain that millions of silk sutures have been inserted in the deep tissue, and have not cut their way out, for if a suture does make its way to the surface it is probably always because it was septic.

The attempt to find a ligature or suture perfect in every way has caused surgeons to employ many different substances. Metallic sutures for a time received much support, though they are rarely seen now.

Animal fibres of various kinds, such as kangaroo tendons and threads of the aorta of the ox, have been praised by some surgeons, and one surgeon claimed that perfection was to be found in fibres obtained from the ligamentumnuchae of the narwhal. It is fortunate that the medical world has not fallen in with this latter recommendation, for it is to be feared that the supply would fall far short of the demand.

Novel Way to Raise Money.

"To raise a considerable amount of money with very little trouble is to form a story chain, for a winter," says Martha Landon, in Woman's Home Companion.

"A group of ten women meet at the home of one of them on an afternoon and one reads aloud a story, something worth listening to, like "The Toy Shop" or "The Man Without a Country" or any of the best short stories; then tea is served and perhaps there is a little music. Each person present pays an admission fee of 25 cents. In turn each of the ten guests give a similar tea at her home and the same programme is followed, and each of these guests gives a tea; when this has been done three or four times the chain comes to an end, but the treasury is filled."

Complimentary References.

The way El Diario del Hogar talks about us as "giants of the dollar, pigmies of culture and barbarous whites of the north" is almost as bad as some of the things we say about each other during a hot campaign.

The average crow is credited with destroying 700,000 insects a year.

SHE HAD CONSTANT PAIN

Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dewittville, N.Y. — "Before I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I suffered nearly all the time with headaches, backaches, and bearing down pains, and had a continuous pain in my left side. It made me sick if I tried to walk much, and my back was so weak that I was obliged to wear corsets all the time. But now I do not have any of these troubles. I have a fine strong baby daughter now, which I did not have before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. A. A. Giles, Route 44, Dewittville, N. Y.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

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BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, the superior workmanship and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why **Dollar for Dollar I Guarantee My Shoes** to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years; that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the United States? Quality counts. It has made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

HAPPINESS IN IDEAL STATE

It Is Relative Thing, Depending on Environment, Previous Conditions and Status of Mind.

Happiness is the supreme object of man largely, we may suppose, because it is an ideal state, which few beings have attained except for short periods in their existence. Perhaps this is because happiness is a relative thing, depending on environment, previous conditions, and the status of the individual's mind. Just as to the man who has been out in the winter's cold a room in which the temperature is 50 degrees will seem warm, so one who has been buffeted about in the battle with the world, beaten down at every turn, will find much happiness in a status which to another would be supreme unhappiness.

Happiness depends on one's training, and still more on the natural tendencies of a person. One man finds delight to books, in earnest study all his life; another finds joy in the open, communing with nature. One holding money before him as the great goal obtains comparative happiness in obtaining it. Another finds in the love of wife and children even greater happiness, albeit he have but the simple means of living. Ingersoll would rather have been the poor peasant toiling in his rocky fields for bread than Napoleon with all his glory. Caesar would rather have been first in a little Iberian village than second at Rome. Woolsey, after a long life spent in the service of his king, died regretting that he had not served God with half the zeal he had served his earthly master.

Soothed Boston Babe.

The Boston infant was restless and peevish. Its nurse had crooned "Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree top, when the wind blows the cradle will rock," a long time in vain. The babe would not fall under its influence. Then its fond mother sang to it gently: "The vibrating atmosphere causes the soporific receptacle wherein the babe lies ensconced tooscillate in the arboreal apex——." No need to chant further. Instantly soothed, the babe, with a satisfied smile, fell away in slumber.

No Chance for Leak.

Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, is a great admirer of Jim Smithers, chief of the telegraph corps at the White House, who handles all confidential telegrams sent by the president concerning affairs of state or politics.

One day he was asked what the chances were of Smithers ever letting any of the official secrets leak out.

"I think if anybody suggested that," he replied, "Smithers would smither him to smithereens."—The Sunday Magazine.

Much Alike.

Running for office and drowning have much in common. A man's sins of omission and commission and every blessed shortcominng he ever had are paraded before him.—Kansas City Journal.

A Small Flat.

She—"So you've been up to see the Browns. Is their new flat very small?" He—"Well, they've had to exchange all their statuettes for bas-reliefs."

Revelation of Character.

A man's character is known by the nature of his amusements.

Says Aunt Gretchen Jans.

A woman's sphere is first to be a mother—second to be a good mother. After that she can be a doctor, lawyer, carpenter, society leader or suffragette. But if she isn't a mother first, in a hundred years from now there won't be any women left to have any spheres.—The Spendthrift.

For Any Disease or Injury to the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cannot Be Hidden.

True work inexorably ascends sooner or later into the light of the day.

A.A.A. PLUMBING MATERIAL—CUT PRICES.

We are not in the trust and sell anyone; Bath $10, Sink $2, Basin $5. Everything in Plumbing goods at cut rates, prices lowest in town. C. P. Plumbing Material Supply Co., Inc. 320 to 328 McAllister St., near Larkin. Phone Market 4083

Secure From Disaster.

He who, with good health, has a true friend, may laugh adversity to scorn, and defy the world.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE.

Send 2c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Good Luck Post Cards. Beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club. 740 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Eben.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben," has a way of tellin' you to be good dat soun's like dey thought dey was improvin' on de Ten Commandments."

The French Hospital Training School for Nurses, San Francisco, will accept new pupils for three year course leading to diploma. For information address Miss M. W. Heaney, Matron.

Power of Public Opinion.

Far stronger than any theories or recommendations of the wise is that strange force known as public opinion, which acts quite independently of consistency or common sense.

Wear Wedding Ring on Neck.

The women of Bayanzi, on the Congo, wear wedding rings of brass welded around their necks.

Oriental Proverb.

Whose carriage is greediness his companion is beggary.

Nothing Can Compare with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for genuine goodness when the system has been weakened by some severe illness or when you suffer from Poor Appetite, Sour Risings, Headache, Bloating, Indigestion, Dyspepsia. Colds, Grippe and Malaria. Thousands have found this true during the past 57 years. Why not you today, but be sure to get the genuine

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Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

For Girls Who Lack Decision.

Every girl ought to bear in mind that decision is one of the most important attributes of life, and that too often the truth is proved of "he who hesitates is lost." Things should never be done by halves; if a thing is right to do it must be done boldly and at once, and if it be wrong, let it severely alone. Remember that each day and its actions constitute a little life, and that our whole life is but a day reneated.

The New Flavor

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(Flavor of Maple)

A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.

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Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly relieves. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.
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At His Request?

"At our church," said little Kitty to the caller, "the women are just as polite as the men. They take off their hats to the preacher."

Chicago Advertisement.

Ad on "L" train—"A royal treat for guests. Roast them in a hot oven—ready in a jiffy—eat 'em hot."—Chicago Tribune.

Headache

"My father has been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name."—E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 925

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Sell 24 packages of Sachet Powder for us at 10c each and receive a beautiful doll or catcher's mitt free. Write today. WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., 521 Twelfth Street, Oakland, Cal.

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TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

HANDED DOWN FROM EVE

Dread of Snakes Is Almost Universal and Must Date Back to the Cradle of the Race.

Not for five and probably not for 10,000 years has any ancestor of ours lived in a country or zone which was inhabited by a single dangerous, venomous serpent or a snake of any kind big enough to kill a jack-rabbit, yet the dread of serpents is as vivid as it was in the days of the Garden of Eden, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in an article on the dread of cats, snakes and mice in Success Magazine. Their baleful, unwinking eyes, their strangling coils, the ghastly sinuousness of their movements, the noiselessness of their approach, the agony and deadliness of their sting, throb and echo like a Wagnerian leit-motif through all literature and legend; are bitten and branded into our deepest consciousness as if by fire. An imitation of their hiss has become the expression of our deepest contempt and loathing. A hiss is understood in every language under heaven, and every three-year-old, to express derision and dislike, thrusts out his little pink tongue and with it imitates the flickering movements of the serpent's tongue.

The aversion to snakes has no appreciable present utility, for the risk of any modern American or European being killed by snake-bite, even in the most rattlesnake-infested and prohibition-ridden community, is about one-thirty-fifth that of death by lightning stroke. It must date back to at least the cradle of the race in the tropics, but even here its distribution is a singular one. Of all animals above the size of a squirrel, one two display it in any vivid or paralyzing form. It is an echo of the days when our common ancestor, "tailed, covered with hair and probably arboreal in its habits," swung and rollicked in the tree tops.

PRIDE OF THE CAVALRY BANDS

Horse That Bears the Kettle Drums Must Be Handsome, Dignified and Especially Well Trained.

In certain armies of the world there are grades of honor among the horses, as well as among the men. The proudest and most dignified of all the horses of the army is the animal that fills the position of drum horse in the regimental band. In some armies cavalry bands are mounted, and the most honorable position in all the band is that of the bearer of the kettle drums. The horse is selected for his distinguished appearance. He is often piebald, although sometimes pure white, but whatever his color his appearance must be consistent with the conspicuous position he has to fill.

Something more than mere beauty of form is required of the drum horse. He must be trained until he becomes a dignified and graceful bearer of the trappings that pertain to his high calling. His education is severe and prolonged, bringing him up to that point where his pride and intelligence make him equal to the duties required of him.

His nerves are severely tried by the booming of the large drums he carries, but in time he becomes as indifferent to their noise as war horses do to the singing bullets. In the parade his rider has his hands full in the use of the sticks. He controls the horse by means of reins fastened to the stirrup cup near the foot.—Harper's Weekly.

Texan Automobile Railroad.

Texas used to claim the distinction of having the first automobile railroad. Five cars used to make regular trips on a three-hour schedule over the 45 miles between Lubbock and Hale counties. The line had a private right of way fenced off as for a railway, and its roadbed was worked by section hands to this extent—it was kept scooped free of sand. The drivers (this in the sense in which the English use the word) were cowboys in blue overalls and large felt hats. They were required to make the 45 miles in three hours because the line carried United States mail and was under contract to keep a schedule. Often the cars would clip an hour off that for good measure. The round trip fare for 90 miles was $10.

Choice of Three.

"You'll have to do one of three things," declared the very portly conductor.

The ticketless passenger looked up insolently, and said: "Well?"

"Show yer ticket, pay yer fare, or git off!" answered the very portly conductor.

The insolent passenger leaned out of the window.

"And you, too, friend," he said seriously, "will have to do one of three things."

"Well?" queried the portly conductor confidently.

"Walk more," retorted the passenger, "eat less, or bust!"

And by the time the fat conductor had recovered the train had left the station.

Ingenious Explanation.

Critic—Why do you say in the story of yours that "Henderson's heart beat a tattoo as Mabel entered the room," Scribley? Do you wish your readers to believe that your hero carried a drum where he should have had a heart?

Scribbley—Not at all, my dear fellow. I used that expression advisedly. I meant my readers to infer that as Mabel entered the room Henderson's heart sounded a call to arms.—Harper's Weekly.

You May Need It

Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, ready for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis. If he says it's all right, then get a bottle of it at once. Why not show a little foresight in such matters? Early treatment, early cure.

Ayer's — We publish our formulas. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor

Many a boy is called dull and stupid, when the whole trouble is due to a lazy liver. We firmly believe your own doctor will tell you that an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills will do such boys a great deal of good. They keep the liver active.

—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

Embellishments of Life.

Man could direct his ways by plain reason and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumers, to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to "charm his pained steps over the burning marble."—Sydney Smith.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Noblest Lives.

The best and noblest lives are those which are set toward high ideals.—Almeron.

When a woman flicks her skirts men peep—that's curiosity. When a man orders Old Gilt Edge Whiskey that's judgment.

A Woman's Reason.

One reason a woman wants her husband to go to heaven is because he will then see how beautiful she can be when she doesn't have any housework to do.—Galveston News.

To Cure A Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Cause of Red Sea's Hue.

The dull reddish tint which is occasionally seen in the Red sea and which has given that sea its name is because the water becomes full of microscopic algae—tiny weed.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Uncle Eben on Silence.

"Keepin' still seems to hurt some people," said Uncle Eben. "Silence may be golden, but so is de fillin' in a front tooth."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Beheading.

Chinese officials have been accustomed to methods which will make it hard for the new railways over there to carry out a policy of refusing passes to persons of governmental influence.—Washington Star.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Manila's street cars carried 10,701,859 passengers in the last fiscal year.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Unkind Remark.

A very thin woman in a country town was riding home on an undertaker's wagon. She was sitting on a long box in the vehicle. A friend in passing saw her, and shouted to the driver: "Hey, Bill, your corpse is out!"

An elephant can carry three tons, a camel about 500 pounds.

VITALIZER

RESTORES LOST POWERS. A weak man is like a clock run down. MUNYON'S VITALIZER will wind him up and make him go. If you are nervous, if you are irritable, if you lack confidence in yourself, if you do not feel your full manly vigor, begin on this remedy at once. There are 75 VILALIZER tablets in one bottle; every tablet is full of vital power. Don't spend another dollar on quack doctors or spurious remedies, or fill your system with harmful drugs. Begin on MUNYON'S VITALIZER at once, and you will begin to feel the vitalizing effect of this remedy after the first dose. Price $1.00, post-paid. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson, Phila., Pa.

AUTO GOSSIP.

According to advices from Detroit, the Chalmers dealers who were recently in convention there, devoted a large part of one day to a tour of inspection of the Morgan & Wright plant, where they saw the most advance methods of tire manufacture. After the tour through the immense factor was completed, the dealers were entertained at luncheon by the Morgan & Wright people.

Among the local agencies which are already making extensive preparations for the Panama-Pacific road race is the Consolidated Motor Car Co. It will be remembered that a Pope Hartford car entered by this concern won the Portola race last year in a most sensational manner. For this year's race the Pope factory is shipping out one of the Vanderbilt entries which but for tire trouble would have had an excellent chance of capturing that classic event.

Mohler & DeGress are probably the first automobile dealers in the world to sell and deliver a car in a territory where a war was in progress. Perhaps the revolution in Mexico did not attain the dignity of a war but it was at least pretty serious to the people of Puebla, where the revolutionary uprisings were most severe. When the uprising was at its worst and while fighting was actually in progress in the streets, Mohler & DeGress sold a Chalmers "30" touring car to one of the principal business men of Puebla. The gentlemen did not specify whether he wished the car as a means of hurried retreat, but he asked that it be delivered immediately as he would probably wish to use it before the revolution was over.

The car will be driven in the Panama-Pacific race by Jack Fleming, who drove the winning car in the Portola last year and also drove one of the Pope entries in the Vanderbilt. Fleming has a national reputation for skill and courage.

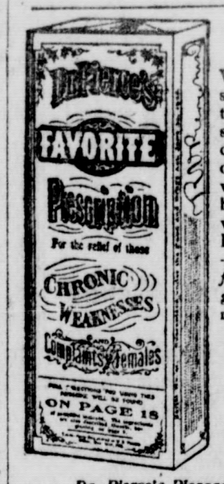
An interesting problem in spring suspension has been worked out this season by the designers of the Elmore Manufacturing Company. Heretofore it has been considered necessary to make the rear springs of a tourist car stiff enough to carry a full loaded tonneau with ease and comfort. As a result, a single occupant of the back seat usually had more or less trouble in maintaining dignified contact with the seat cushions. By an ingenious apportioning of the rear spring leaves of the new Elmore models an easy balance is automatically maintained. The spring virtually increases in stiffness in accordance with the addition of weight to the tonneau, but a single back seat occupant of an Elmore now rides with entire ease and freedom from disconcerting chugging about.

A number of local motorists are leaving for Los Angeles to attend the automobile show there. Among those who have gone is W. B. Cochran of the Haynes Auto Sales Company. According to advices received from the Southern California metropolis the Haynes is to have an attractive display at the show.

According to Walter Morris, local distributor for the Autocar, the practical purpose to which the automobile is now being put more than ever insures its all winter use in this territory. This is particularly noticeable in the country districts where the motor car is used in connection with the farm work. The ranchers use motor cars because of the facilities they offer in getting to town with farm produce and returning with ranch supplies. This kind of service is necessary in winter as well as summer, and the farmer has found that muddy roads can be negotiated with much more comfort in an automobile than with horse and buckboard. The traveling salesman, also, realizes probably more than at any other time the convenience of the motor car in winter. The long rides through mud and rain that he used to make in the lumber stage coach is much less dreaded when an automobile is at his service.

George P. Moore, Pacific Coast representative for Monogram Oils, has just returned from a business trip to Los Angeles. He reports that trade conditions in the southern end of the State are exceedingly bright, showing a decided increase of demand over that of last season. The Los Angeles show promises to be a tremendous success.

An attractive Christmas circular has just been issued by the Weinstock-Nichols Company entitled "Holiday Gifts for Motorists." A lengthy list of suggestions are given to help solve the problem of Christmas selections for friends who own motor cars. The red and green in which the circular is printed hake a happy combination of colors for the season.



Honored by Women

When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the *suffering sex from pain*, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and *stubborn ills*.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

A REMARKABLE BALLOON EXPERIENCE.

Augustus Post, author of the *Century* papers, "A Fall from the Sky" and "The Evolution of a Flying Man," and Alan R. Hawley's aide in the winning of the Gordon Bennett cup, has written for the January *Century* of "A Record Voyage in the Air," which Mr. Hawley and he made from St. Louis into the wilderness of Quebec during last October.

"To rise out of sight from a center of interest to the whole world," says Mr. Post, "to fly through space over a twentieth of the earth's girdle, to disappear from the knowledge of governments and the press, to achieve something heretofore unattained, to carry victory for a week without being able to tell of it, and then to have the sense of victory mingled with overwhelming welcome, as to friends snatched from the grave, is to experience emotions too deep for words to compass."

Bachelors Confined to Skirts.

It was once the custom in Korea that a man was not allowed to attain to the dignity of trousers until he married. The bachelor was forced to wear skirts as one who possessed no definite position in society. Moreover, the law prohibited marriage unless the man was able to support a wife in the station to which she was used, so that the skirt also served as an index of income.

The Charm of Woman.

The society of women is usually sought by men during hours of mental relaxation, and we naturally find such a charm in their mere presence, especially when they are graceful or beautiful, that we are not very severe or even accurate judges of the abstract intellectual quality of their talk.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Importance of the Letter.

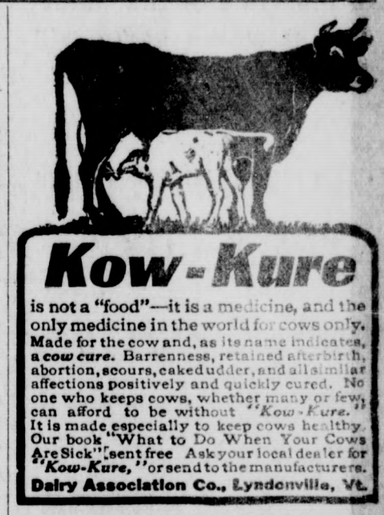
Letters are the very nerves and arteries of friendship—nay, they are the vital spirits and elixir of love, which, in the case of distance and long absence, would be in hazard to languish and quite molder away without them.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"Eating food to keep it from spoiling," says the Philosopher of Folly, "is converting one's self into a domestic reduction plant."

Few Comets Return.

There are only eleven periodic comets of which the return has been observed.



Kow-Kure is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a *cow cure*. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without "Kow-Kure." It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "What to Do When Your Cows Are Sick" sent free. Ask your local dealer for "Kow-Kure," or send to the manufacturers.
Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1911.
H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier.

WHERE TO STOP AND SHOP
in San Francisco and Oakland

ASSAYERS AND GOLD BUYERS

Gold, rich ore, amalgam, old gold bought. Assaying 5c. Est. 25 years. Pioneer Assaying Co. 131 Fifth St., San Francisco. Ref. First National Bank, S. F.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

DEWEY HOUSE, 4th & Howard Sts., San Francisco. All modern conveniences; 200 rooms; 35c to $1 day; $2 to $5 week. Free baths. Howard and 4th St., cars.

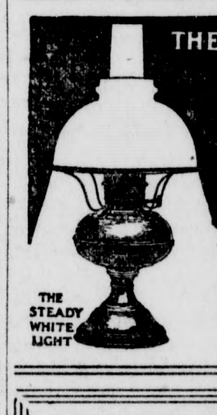
AUTOMOBILES AND SUPPLIES

BARGAIN 1908 4 Cylinder, 25 h. p., 4-passenger Roadster, fully equipped. Rear seat detachable. Gillig 331-333 Grove St., San Francisco, Cal.
BUICK Howard Automobile Co., 583 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco. Tel. Market 1536.
GILLIG Auto Tops, Painting, Seat Covers, Woodworking, Repairing, Blacksmithing. 331-333 Grove Street, San Francisco, Cal.
G. & J. TIRES G. & J. TIRE CO. 419 Van Ness Ave., San Fran.
HEALD'S AUTO SCHOOL 425 McAllister Street, San Francisco
OLDSMOBILE Howard Automobile Co., 527 Golden Gate Ave., S. F. Tel. Market 1536
SPLITDORF Magnetos and Magneto Spark Plugs. San Fran. Branch 520 Van Ness Ave.
SUPPLIES for Motorcycles, Bicycles. John T. Hill & Co., 357-9 G. G. Ave., San Francisco.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

S. F. N. U. - - - - - - No. 2, 1911

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.



THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always so

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

GRAIN BAGS!

The State Board of Prison Directors have set the price of San Quentin bags at $5.70 per hundred. Farmers and consumers have until April 1, 1911, to file their applications of purchase at this price. Blank forms will be furnished by the Warden at San Quentin on application for the same.

JOHN E. HOYLE, Warden

San Quentin, December 30, 1910

Wine Tank

TANKS TANKS
WINDELER'S
Planing Mill and Cooperage
GEO. WINDELER, Proprietor
Water Tanks, Wine Tanks, made from carefully selected stock by careful and experienced workmen. "Tanks that are well made last a long time." It will pay you to get my prices before buying.
GEO. WINDELER
144-154 Berry Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Water Tank

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Colors more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free Booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD

Everything in the Building Line.

Phones { Mission 253 / Mission 5268

2401 San Jose Avenue

NOTICE

Stating Time of the Meeting at which same will be presented

AND

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF

"DALY CITY."

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent and show:

That they are more than fifty in number; that each of them is a qualified elector of the County of San Mateo and a bona fide resident within the limits of that portion of said county for the incorporation of which petitioners herein and hereby petition; that all of the tract of land hereinafter described is situate within and part of the County of San Mateo, and that the same is not, nor is any part thereof, within the limits of, or incorporated as, a municipal corporation; that the proposed boundaries of said corporation are set forth and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the point where the Easterly line of the Rancho Laguna de la Merced intersects the dividing line between the County of San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco, and running thence Easterly along said dividing line to the intersection thereof by the Easterly boundary of the tract known as the "WEST END HOMESTEAD;" thence Southwesterly along the Easterly boundary of said WEST END HOMESTEAD TRACT to the Southeast corner, and angle, of the tract, and thence in a direct line to the Northerly end of the Southeasterly boundary line of the tract known as "CONCORDIA LAND COMPANY'S PROPERTY" (which boundary line crosses, and passes, Frankfort and Henry Streets in said tract in a Northeasterly and Southwesterly direction); thence Southwesterly along the Southeasterly boundary of said tract to the Southerly end of said boundary (at the point where said boundary of the tract following same Southwesterly first changes to a course more closely approaching West than South); thence in a direct line Southwesterly to the point of intersection of the Northerly line of Price Street with the Easterly boundary of Block Twenty-five (25), of the land known as the ABBEY HOMESTEAD TRACT, at the Southeast corner (and angle) of said BLOCK; thence Westerly along said line of Price Street to the Easterly line of the nearest Main County Road; thence Northeasterly along said line of said main County Road to the point at which the Northerly line of School street, extended in its own direction Easterly, would intersect said Easterly line of said Main County Road; thence directly to and along the Northerly line of School Street Westerly to the Southwest corner of the land known as "THORNTON TRACT;" thence due North to the point of beginning. ALL tracts, courses, distances and streets according to the present Official Map of San Mateo County prepared by J. V. NEUMAN, C. E., and County Surveyor of said County wherever and in so far as shown thereon.

That Petitioners desire and ask that said Municipal Corporation have, bear and be given the name "DALY CITY;" and further state and show that the number of inhabitants in such proposed boundaries is stated to be, and the same is, Twenty-nine Hundred (2,900), in fact and as nearly as may be.

WHEREFORE, Said Petitioners pray that the aforesaid portion of said County of San Mateo may be incorporated as a Municipal Corporation with and under said name, DALY CITY, under the provisions of, and as provided by, the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION, INCORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS," approved March 13, 1883, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

DATED at Vista Grande, San Mateo County, California, December 13, A. D. 1910.

Tim F. O'Rourk, J. L. Brown, William Marshall Talbott, Walter J. White, Thos. R. Bowie, Geo. J. Doering, Abraham Black, A. Schluter, William Ehlert, Chas. A. Johnson, H. H. Smith, John Scoble, Johannes Gustaf Johnson, Wm. Flaherty, H. Kielhorn, Ellis C. Johnson, (Dr.) P. D. Rowland, Lewis W. Stark, Oscar Rothman, Wm. J. C. Goldkuhl, Julius Nelson, George Panagiotaros, Frank R. Sampson, Emil Forsell, W. H. Keen, Emanuel Espinoza, Henry Markgraf, Leo Brodek, E. A. Pfuhl, H. F. Secor, Wm. F. Strand, Martin Z. Oberhaus, Otto Osinghaus, John Cuneo, Gustav Koss, Edward Richard Poor, H. E. Zimmerman, Herman J. Heuer, P. Keller, M. J. Moreno, D. Fraser, Edward Weber, Gust Soderblom, Fred J. Hopper, C. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Panella, C. E. Paustian, J. Dart, W. J. Sweeney, R. E. Dunstan, E. Squier, C. W. Butler, T. J. Mullins, J. H. Parker, Chas. M. Shoup, Jas. S. O'Brien, Carl G. Olson, John Berada, A. Botteron, A. J. Green, Gustav Schenk, Chas. R. Ray, E. Court, Timothy Sheehan, Jonah Jones, John Rohrle, E. A. Collins, Chas. L. Biebel, Willard McKay, F. B. Woodhouse, John Miller, A. S. Rovegno, Adolph Klapholz, Adolph Frey, Herbert Thomas, S. E. Sanders, Wm. Schauer, E. M. Tebbets, R. R. Castle, J. E. Rackaby, F. Michelsen, H. Elmers, Henry E. Poket.

State of California, County of San Mateo, ss.

T. J. Mullins, William Marshall Talbott and Chas. William Butler, being each severally first duly sworn, each for himself and not the one for another, deposes and says: That he is one of the signers of, and petitioners named in, the foregoing petition; that he has read the said petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated and purporting to be stated on information or belief; and that, as to those matters, he believes it to be true; and, further, that he is familiar with said district and its boundaries, and is well acquainted with the inhabitants thereof, and personally acquainted with each and every of the above named Petitioners and their several signatures, and he actually saw each said Petitioner subscribe his name to said Petition, and he knows and therefore avers the fact to be that each said Petitioner is now, and he was at the time he signed said Petition, a qualified elector of said County and a bona fide resident within the limits proposed for said Municipal Corporation in said Petition; and that the portion of said County in said Petition proposed to be incorporated contains within its limits less than three thousand (3,000) and more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) inhabitants.

T. J. MULLINS,
WILLIAM MARSHALL TALBOTT,
CHAS. WILLIAM BUTLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1910.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,
(Seal) Notary Public.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1911, and at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. thereof, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, the foregoing Petition and Affidavit and this Notice will be presented to the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, in regular meeting of said Board then assembled at the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors of said County of San Mateo, in the Court House of said County in Redwood City, County of San Mateo, State of California.

DATED December 19, A. D. 1910.

Tim F. O'Rourk, J. L. Brown, William Marshall Talbott, Walter J. White, Thos. R. Bowie, Geo. J. Doering, Abraham Black, A. Schluter, William Ehlert, Chas. A. Johnson, H. H. Smith, John Scoble, Johannes Gustaf Johnson, Wm. Flaherty, H. Kielhorn, Ellis C. Johnson, (Dr.) P. D. Rowland, Lewis W. Stark, Oscar Rothman, Wm. J. C. Goldkuhl, Julius Nelson, George Panagiotaros, Frank R. Sampson, Emil Forsell, W. H. Keen, Emanuel Espinoza, Henry Markgraf, Leo Brodek, E. A. Pfuhl, H. F. Secor, Wm. F. Strand, Martin Z. Oberhaus, Otto Osinghaus, John Cuneo, Gustav Koss, Edward Richard Poor, H. E. Zimmerman, Herman J. Heuer, P. Keller, M. J. Moreno, D. Fraser, Edward Weber, Gust Soderblom, Fred J. Hopper, C. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Panella, C. E. Paustian, J. Dart, W. J. Sweeney, R. E. Dunstan, E. Squier, C. W. Butler, T. J. Mullins, J. H. Parker, Chas. M. Shoup, Jas. S. O'Brien, Carl G. Olson, John Berada, A. Botteron, A. J. Green, Gustav Schenk, Chas. R. Ray, E. Court, Timothy Sheehan, Jonah Jones, John Rohrle, E. A. Collins, Chas. L. Biebel, Willard McKay, F. B. Woodhouse, John Miller, A. S. Rovegno, Adolph Klapholz, Adolph Frey, Herbert Thomas, S. E. Sanders, Wm. Schauer, E. M. Tebbets, R. R. Castle, J. E. Rackaby, F. Michelsen, H. Elmers, Henry E. Poket.

WORLD'S GREATEST AVIATORS ARE HERE FOR BIG MEET

700 Acres Made Into Aviation Grounds With Grandstands and Bazaars.

San Francisco.—A dozen of the world's most daring aviators, leaders of those who have advanced the science of aviation all over the globe, are now in San Francisco in a meet that will stand for a long time as a record-breaking contest. The show began last Saturday and will continue until January 15.

Following is a list of the professionals and amateurs who had already signed up two days before the commencement:

American—Glenn H. Curtiss, Curtiss biplane; long distance and spectacular flights.

French—Hubert Latham, Antoinette monoplane.

English—James Radley, Bleriot monoplane.

American—Roy Knabenshue, Wright biplane.

American — Walter H. Brookins, Wright biplane.

American—Charles F. Willard, Curtiss biplane.

American— Augustus Post, Curtiss biplane.

Canadian—J. A. D McCurdy, Curtiss biplane.

A merican—Eugene Ely, Curtiss biplane.

The following amateurs will compete:

Clifford B. Harmon—Farman biplane and spherical balloon.

William H. Wheeler—Monoplane of own design.

A. Kneilling—Biplane of own design.

Orver Myerhoffer—"V"-shaped biplane.

Lincoln Beachey—Curtiss biplane.

Cassius E. Lamburth—Multiplane of own invention.

A. R. Pidgeon— Lamburth multiplane.

Brewer Brothers—In Brewer Brothers' original biplane.

Argument Favors San Francisco.

Washington.—The argument regarding the question of the "logical point" for the holding of the Panama Exposition in 1915 has brought out a new argument on the part of the representatives of San Francisco at the national capital. The contention made by adherents of New Orleans that it is the logical point for the fair becasue of proximity to the center of population is now being answered by maps being placed in prominent display windows in Washington, D. C., showing the relative position of each. According to advices from the capital, San Francisco has much the better of the argument, as it will draw from a population of 918,000, while the Gulf city will draw from a population of 480,000.

Motorman Robbed.

San Francisco.—Armed with revolvers and wearing masks, two men boarded an inbound San Mateo car at Huntington Park and robbed the conductor and the motorman of $70 and their watches. There were no passengers on the car.

SUMMARY OF PAST WEEK'S COAST NEWS

Interesting Events Among Our Neighbors in the Far West Reviewed.

What Has Transpired on the Border of the Broad Pacific From Alaska to Mexico.

Alameda.—Several new school houses are under construction.

Vallejo.—The $60,000 bonds of the Vallejo High School District brought a premium of $2050.

San Jose.—The fire chief has advised the purchase of 2000 feet of hose and another steam or auto fire engine.

Placerville.—The commencement of the new court house and county jail for which $120,000 was recently voted will soon be seen.

San Mateo.—The proposition to issue $50,000 additional bonds for the San Mateo Union High School carried by a vote of 364 to 124.

Ontario.—Ninety-five thousand dollars of water bonds has been sold to the First National Bank of Ontario for a premium of $2000. There were three other bidders.

Barstow.—The little town of Hart was destroyed by fire with a loss of over 200,00. Martin's hotel, a general store, the townsite office and other buildings were burned to the ground.

San Jose.—The Mayor and Common Council have given first reading to an ordinance reducing the number of saloons within the corporate limits to 70, a decrease of 20 in the number of legalized saloons in the city.

Palo Alto.—While leading a cow to pasture Mrs. John Daly, aged 70 years, was attacked by the animal and fearfully gored about the face. Her cheek bone and nose were broken and a gash made in her left cheek required 26 stitches to close.

Fresno.—Stanton L. Carter, former Superior Judge of Fresno county, and one of the most prominent of local attorneys, passed away at his home in this city of heart disease, after being unconscious for five days. The deceased was 57 years of age.

San Jose.—Disregarding the order of the Mayor and Common Council, President Hanchett of the local street railway put a force of men at work tearing up the switches at Santa Clara and Market streets, for the purpose of laying them at Santa Clara and First streets.

Portland.—"Let other fools take notice. Whisky, fast living and poker. I have no will-power to resist further. Life would be but a repetition of the past," wrote Max A. Stern, shortly before he swallowed poison in his room at the Seward Hotel. He asked that friends in Tennessee be notified.

Spokane.—While sitting in his home former Chief of Police John Sullivan, now a captain, was hit by a shot fired through a window. It is said that he cannot recover. It is believed that the assailant was F. J. Hanley, a desperado, who shot Sullivan five years ago, when Sullivan caught him in a holdup.

Redding.—With his face beaten almost beyond recognition, the body of Frank Journey, a miner, was found on a sand flat in the rear of the railroad depot at Kennett. The sand in the vicinity shows signs of a desperate struggle. Journey was seen last with a Mexican or Spaniard, known only as Phil.

Los Angeles.—The Supervisors have offered a reward of $5000 each for the arrest of J. B. Bryce, W. A. Schmidt alias F. A. Perry, and David Kaplan alais William Morris, the three men suspeeted of having purchased the dynamite believed to have been used in blowing up the Los Angeles Times building October 1st.

Pasadena.—Mrs. Helen Walker of Monrovia, while on her way to witness the tournament of roses parade and standing in the vestibule of a Pacific electric car which was rounding a curve on Lake avenue, was thrown to the ground and instantly killed. Her husband and three children were with her. Several other persons were thrown at the same time, but none hurt.

San Bernardino.— Prospectors are preparing to make an attempt to find an unknown ledge of rich quartz evidently discovered by "Mojave Bill," whose real name is Joseph Smith and who was brought in from the desert raving mad, and with pockets filled with valuable quartz. Smith, who is a negro, left here two months ago prospecting. He was picked up half dead and brought to the county hospital. He is incoherent and his secret may remain with him.

WEEK'S DOINGS OF THE WORLD BRIEFLY TOLD

News From All Points of the Compass by Wire and by Wireless.

Important Events From Oyster Bay to Mombasa Presented in Pithy Paragraphs.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The State Bank of Sherman, a town near here, was raided by robbers, who escaped with $2000.

Chicago.— The City Council Committee on Buildings has voted to limit all buildings begun after September 1st to a height of 200 feet.

Peking.—It is reported that the Chinese in Manchuria have organized a secret society of large membership to drive the Japanese out of the country.

Ogden, Utah.—Detectives working on the overland limited train robbery case have no clew to the identity of the bandits and admit that they are baffled.

New York.—Asleep on his feet, Jacob Seigman, a baker, staggered forward into a power dough mixer and was drawn into the machine and chopped to pieces.

Johannesburg, South Africa.—Twenty-five persons have been killed in a violent storm in Bechuanaland. Twenty natives were victims of gigantic hailstones and five others were killed by lightning.

Altoona, Pa.— Johnson Thurston, weighing about 250 pounds stepped on an ice-incrusted sidewalk and in falling crushed a perambulator in which an eight months' old infant was riding. The child was instantly killed.

Washington.—The census of Oakland township, including Emeryville, Berkeley and the older portion of Oakland from Lake Merritt to the bay and from the estuary north was announced by the Census Department as 168,402.

Olympia.—The State Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of F. A. Boutelle, superintendent of the Tacoma Railway and Power Company, for failure to maintain a five minute service on the South Tacoma line. Boutelle was fined $100.

Lexington, Ky.—Tobacco growers of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana met to organize for the purpose of obtaining better prices for their crops, and to decide whether a crop will be grown in 1911 or whether no more white barley tobacco shall be planted until 1912.

Nashville, Tenn.—Miss Lummie Davis, appointed secretary to Governor Patterson, is the first woman in the United States to occupy such a position. There is a prospect that after Governor-elect Hooper's inauguration he will appoint her to the same work under him.

Paris.—Dr. Arthur Koern, professor of physics at the University of Munic, whose experiments in long distance photography attracted much attention a few years ago, exhibited before the Academy of Sciences his invention for synchronizing the photograph by means of which the moving pictures appear to speak.

Holdaysburg, Pa.— Chambers O. Templeton of Tyrone, Pa., former State Senator and a prominent attorney, pleaded guilty in the Blair County Court to charges of forgery and embezzlement of $75,000 belonging to his clients, and was sentenced to not less than three years nor more than twelve years in the penitentiary.

Pottsville, Pa.—The five children of John Markasavage lost their lives at Minersville, near here, in a fire which destroyed three houses. The children ranged in ages from two months to eight years. The origin of the fire is attributed to a New Year's celebration by boarders in one of the houses, an upset oil lamp, it is said, starting the blaze.

Carson City, Nev.—Fire at Sheridan, 20 miles south of here, nearly wiped the little town off the map. A merchandise store, two saloons, the postoffice, express office and several dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with little insurance. A young man named Ruell, who was sleeping in the store, was badly burned and his condition is serious.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Clarence Beauchamp of Kennett, Mo,. who was paroled by Governor Hadley and immediately married at the penitentiary to Mrs. Ruth Hitch, will have to forego a longer honeymoon and return to the penitentiary to serve his sentence of two years. Governor Hadley revoked his parole upon the recommendation of two men who said Beauchamp celebrated his parole and wedding too hilariously.

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CIVIC SOCIETIES.

COLMA-VISTA GRANDE AERIE, No. 1848
F. O. E.
meets every Thursday evening in Colma Hall at 8:30 p. m
GEO. W. SAVAGE, Worthy President.
ANTONE STURLA, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.

OLIVE GROVE, No. 116, U. A. O. D. Meets every Friday night in Colma Hall, Colma, Cal., at 8:30.
THOMAS CALLAN, Noble Arch.
WM. SPELLMAN, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.

THE CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC.

Colma—Mass, 9:30 a. m.
Ocean View—7:30 and 11:00.
South San Francisco—8:30.

Vista Grande M. E. Church—Rev. David Ralston, Pastor; Rev. J. E. Pescott, Asst.—Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Prayer Meeting, Thursdays; Junior League, Saturdays, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Meeth, Supt.; Epworth League, Sundays, 6:30 p. m., Miss Ada Turner, Pres.; Ladies' Aid, alternate Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Redding, Pres.

Grace Presbyterian Church—Rev. Olney Kinkead Walker, pastor (Res., 211 Crocker Blvd.). Preaching 8 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Postoffice open daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.
Money order window opened from 7 A. M. to 5:45 P. M.
Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.
Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time.
Out-going mail leaves as follows:
7:08 A. M.
1:10 P. M.
6:49 P. M.
Mails arriving at this office are du as follows:
6:05 A. M.
11:56 A. M.
5:55 P. M.

G. W. TAYLOR
Postmaster.

VISTA GRANDE POSTOFFICE

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sundays and holidays 8 A. M. to 12 M.
Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.
E. C. JOHNSON, Postmaster.

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